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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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INTERNATIONAL

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF BALTEC CONFERENCE IN STOCKHOLM DISCUSSED

Riga CINA in Latvian 19 Jul 83 p 2

[Interview by CINA correspondent O. Gerta with Janis Vejsh, deputy director, Institute for Philosophy and Jurisprudence, Latvian SSR Academy of Science, and Aina Blinkena, head of the Latvian Language Department, A. Uptis Language and Literature Institute--held after the International Conference of Baltic Scholars, Stockholm.]

[Text] Some time has passed now since our scholars have returned home. As we meet, your impressions and opinions will have had a chance to more or less take shape. Let us recall, however, that the following individuals also participated in the conference. From the Department of Philology at P. Stuchkas Latvian State University: Reinis Bertulis, assistant professor; Professor Heinrihs Strods, head of the Chair, and Mikelis Ashmanis, assistant to the Chair. However, at this time let us first talk with the leader of our delegation, Janis Vejsh.

[Question] This was the second time that our area specialists were invited, for purposes of serious scientific discussion, to participate in such a special conference of Baltic scholars in Sweden. It was considered useful to meet with colleagues of similar interests on the other side of the Baltic Sea. Our participants 2 years ago were: Janis Vejsh and Heinrihs Strods; historian and vice-rector of science, Latvian State Conservatory, Professor Ludvigs Karklinsh; archeologist Evalds Mugurevichs; writer and literature specialist, Academician Janis Kalnish; folklorist Elza Kokare; architect and architectural research fellow and music specialist Pauls Dumbis. Who had responsibility for organizing this last conference?

[Answer] Responsibility for it was really assumed by two organizations: The Stockholm University's Baltic Research Center, headed by Professor Aleksander Loits, and the Baltic Institute of Science in Scandinavia headed by Gunnar Larsons and administrator Imant Rebane; Professor Velta Ruke-Dravina is an active member on the council of that institute. She is a staff member at the Swedish Royal Academy of Art and History and heads both the Baltic Philology Department and its Chair. It is not easy, of course, to briefly characterize these centers, but let me try to put it this way.

The Baltic Institute, accepted by Sweden as a state institution dedicated to the study of the history of the Baltic region and its spiritual and material culture, was founded in 1970. We felt that we could establish close ties with it only around 1980, after the openly hostile, orthodox old emigres had left and after the openly anti-Soviet, politically motivated and, at the same time, unscientific orientation had changed. The same holds true for the Baltic Research Center after we saw that the scholars there were beginning to immerse themselves in the study of the historical and cultural material without deliberately projecting provocation with their learned words, conclusions and opinions. Seeing that many of these fellow workers were able--in the context of our time and in the spirit of cooperation and peaceful co-existence or due to the momentum of the spirit of Helsinki--to see their way clear to allowing correctness, rationality and mutual interests to prevail, we too come to the conclusion that it would make sense to meet and hold mutual talks.

[Question] Who were the main representatives at this conference--officially, the Seventh International Conference of Baltic Scholars?

[Answer] Approximately one hundred Baltic scholars came from more than 20 countries throughout the world--from the USA, FRG, DDR, Poland, England, France, Australia and, naturally, from Sweden and, we see, from the Soviet Union and other lands. We went as part of a large group of Estonian SSR colleagues, which group included Tartu State University Professor Herberts Ligi, Dr Ants Viress of the History Institute at the ESSR Academy of Science, and other noted specialists in various disciplines. Some of them we had already met in Riga, for example, such noted scholars of Baltic history, culture and linguistics as Edgars Andersons from the U.S.A., San Jose; Gerts von Pistolkorss from the FRG, Goettingen; Vaira Vike-Freiberga from Canada, Montreal; William R. Shmalstigs from the U.S.A., Pennsylvania; Stanislaw Frantisek Kolbushevski from Poland, Poznan; Rainer Eckert from the DDR, Berlin; and Trevor G. Fennel from Southern Australia, Adelaide, who, even as a non-Latvian, has completely mastered our language and written a comprehensive, two-volume Latvian language grammar; and many others who have some connection with the common theme of the conference as a whole: "National Movements in the Baltic in the XIX Century."

[Question] In taking a closer look at the conference's program, one can see that certain specific subjects and their elaboration stand out. The range of questions on history is particularly noticeable.

[Answer] Yes, although I participated less there; our principal representative for that was Professor Heinrihs Strods.... I can only say that his report: "Changes in the Agrarian Structure of XIX Century Latvia, the Forties through Seventies and the Young Latvians Movement," was truly convincing, very well argued and rich in facts. This presentation sparked a lively discussion in the course of which were brought out more and more new data, themes and conclusions. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about quite a few of the other presentations by certain other historians, for example, Hubert Neuschaefer from Kiel, FRG, who, from the point of view of an idealized Balto-German cultural heritage tried to convince the others that, by engaging in forestry and hunting, the occupying German landed gentry had furthered the shaping of the Latvian national consciousness and culture....

[Question] Another, actually wider range of problems was related to Baltic linguistics, literature and art. As is known, national liberation and consolidation movements are always closely tied in with questions of the development of a national literary language which acquires vital significance in the development of a unified culture. But since Dr of Science Aina Blinkena, our corresponding member of the Academy of Science, took part in the conference, perhaps it is her that we ought to ask about this: First of all, what were some of the topics that our Soviet Latvian linguists presented at the conference?

[Answer] Philology was covered by Assistant Professor Reina Bertulis' presentation: "Juris Alunans' contribution to the lexical development of Latvian," in which Alunans' use of "word splicing" was examined in terms of structure, etymology and meaning, as were his attempts at broadening the vocabulary of Latvian by introducing archaisms and Lithuanian loan words. My topic covered the general role of the Young Latvians in the development of the Latvian literary language; the idea was to show how both the background of historical circumstances in which the Latvian literary language started to develop and the contributions by individual activists in the Young Latvians Movement led to the liberation of the literary language and to its flowering.

[Question] And what other fascinating movements were evoked by presentations of the other linguists?

[Answer] I must say that, in contrast to what the historians had to offer, there was much that was interesting. For example, there was Professor Vaira Vike-Freibergs, from Montreal, and her husband, Imants Freibergs, who reported on their effort to store in a computer 10 volumes of Latvian folksongs; their program now makes it possible to work out all kinds of conclusions not only about the language of folklore itself but also about its elements, symbols, images and subjects, about the mentality of our ancestors and much else. The presentation itself, however, focused mainly on the symbolism of amber in our folksongs in our national consciousness.

Equally interesting was Stockholm Professor Velta-Ruke-Dravina's presentation on verbal communication and body movement models in Latvian folksongs. This is an attempt at conveying in words the traditional gestures and body movements through ethno-linguistic research of the folklore. This interrelationship is also being analyzed by a group of linguists in Paris, represented by Professor Fanija Ziverse, and also by specialists in Moscow and Leningrad. For his part, Pennsylvania Professor William Shmalstigs, who has surveyed the etymological dictionaries of Baltic languages, expressed his views on the urgent need for a common Baltic etymological dictionary which would explain the origin, relation and meaning of words. Norway's Dr Terje Matiasens, on the other hand, discussed the problem of international terms being adopted in the Latvian and Lithuanian languages.

[Question] Thank you, esteemed linguist, for your observations on philology. Now let us turn to the philosophers.... Comrade Vejsh, your main interest--theoretical questions on the national movement and development of nations--occupied quite an important part of the program....

[Answer] Yes, and in the conference itself these questions set the tone. My colleague at the Latvian State University, Assistant Professor Mikelis Ashmanis, spoke about the factors contributing to the intellectual development of a nation; my presentation was concerned with problems of the development of national and nationalistic features in Latvia. During that same portion of the program it was interesting to listen to the Finnish scholar from Ivaskil University, Professor Airas Kemilainen, who spoke about the formative factors in the development of nations, nationalism and national consciousness in modern Europe; there were some other presentations, too, that discussed a number of theories about the national movements in the Baltic. Here the divergent views of our Marxist specialists and those of the bourgeois specialists came to the fore immediately. Thus, Western scholars view the sign of nationhood primarily on the basis of spiritual features that manifest themselves in a specifically national culture, language, customs and lifestyle.

On the contrary, yet not ignoring their parameters, in our opinion it is in the natural order of things to place socio-economic factors at the top of the list of priorities. But in those cases where our indirect opponents even acknowledged the primacy of socio-economic factors, as did Professor Toivo Miljans from Canada's Wilfred Laurier University, for example, they nevertheless tried to play them down, as if socio-economic life were only a background against which a nation develops. No doubt, none of them observes in this socio-economic life the presence of any class attitudes or other really leading social and historical forces, which we, of course, pointed out.

[Question] It can be said without exaggeration: Our side, that is, the Soviet side at the conference, featured really erudite, serious, authoritative specialists. Were all of our scholars participating in the presentations and discussions of such a stature?

[Answer] For the most part this question was already answered in the first half of our discussion. Let me just say this in general: Yes, the members of our delegation were very different. And not only because of some methodology or other that espoused idealism or materialism, Marxist or anti-Marxist theories, ours versus their ideology; for the social sciences cannot help but be different or multi-layered.... Differences also emerged from the fact that we, as scholars, as students of the same subject, belonged to different "weight categories," to borrow a sports term. And this is due to the fact that this discipline or branch of knowledge is, by its nature, regional in scope.

You see, Baltic research of this kind, conducted from outside of the Baltic itself, can be viewed only as regional research. Understanding well that just as we in Soviet Latvia have our Indologists, Sinologists, Italologists or Scandinologists, others elsewhere, such as in Sweden, Norway, Finland, U.S.A., F.R.G., Italy, Canada, Australia or Japan, have their Balticists. Their common subject is the Baltic. But these people approach the study of Baltic problems purely as teachers, others on a part-time basis in conjunction with their primary work, still others in their spare time, but all of them on a broad scale and from a great distance, relying to a large degree on research done by us, etc.... And this is why we cannot directly place their achievements on the same scales with our scholarship, which has been conducted for decades in

specialized institutes, departments, chairs and sections and which has both collectively and individually benefitted from earlier traditions, has enjoyed access to archives and materials and which by specialties is carried forward step by step, in concert with the general development of Latvian culture. So, naturally our conference presentations are on a different level.

[Question] Yet, on the other hand, their effort and such conferences can make a valuable contribution if these regional scholars exhibit piety, are kindly disposed and approach the object of their research with the correct scientific attitude.

[Answer] Yes, to a certain extent they do inform the culture and history of their countries with the experience of our people, bring in historical and occasionally our scientific material. If sincere, their achievements can evoke favorable interest in their leaders and citizens and thereby improve understanding between nations. Sometimes their scholarship enters archives or generates new bibliographies and documents which we have not had occasion to discuss.

Therefore: Since we are being invited to these conferences, and as the organizers, in the spirit of a scientific conference, guarantee us fair treatment and responsible conditions, we are obviously needed there. Most likely we are invited there because our academic knowledge, our ideas, facts and discussions act as a catalyst. Especially the fanatic nationalists and "trouble makers" who have no connection either with scientific research or the humanities in general, that is, individuals without a particular interest in the Baltic region or in the fate of the Soviet people, did, as we noticed, this time remain outside the walls of the conference.

We must all remember and understand: It is in the atmosphere of such a conference where opposing or similar views are best discussed, where cooperative or principally opposed colleagues can be identified, where one can openly debate and reach an understanding--all of which is so needed in this contradictory and strife-ridden world. Thus even if the Baltic, as an object of research, is not very large, it is good that common denominators are being established.

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NATIONAL

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO STUDY OF MAN

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 83 (signed to press 17 Oct 83) pp 194-202

[Article by V. Rabinovich, candidate of chemical sciences (USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on the Interdisciplinary Issue "Philosophical and Social Problems of Science and Technology"): "The Comprehensive Study of Man"]

[Text] The March 1983 All-Union conference in Moscow was devoted to this subject. Its organizers were the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on the Interdisciplinary Issue "Philosophical and Social Problems of Science and Technology" and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Psychology.

The conference brought together representatives of the most diverse branches of knowledge: philosophers and sociologists, pedagogues and lawyers, biologists and psychologists, anthropologists and ethnographers, and medical scientists and specialists in applied technology. The high scientific rank of many of those presenting reports (academicians N. Bekhtereva, N. Blokhin, and Yu. Bromley, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences V. Alekseyev, B. Lomov, P. Simonov, G. Smirnov, Ye. Popov, and I. Frolov, and N. Bochkov, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences) emphasized the extreme urgency of the problem: man as the object of differentiated research, principally realized as components of the "study of man" -- of an integrated science of man, a unified, integral science, substantiated in subject and methods.

But it is precisely here, in our opinion, that the sharpest gnosiological conflict appears. It may be defined as follows: on which logical and philosophical bases is it possible to transform the arithmetical sum of individual disciplines which examine man in his phenomenalist aspects into a synthetic, unified science of man?

Resolution of this central conflict is directly preceded, so to speak, by meta-scientific examination of the problem of the "humanization" of individual sciences, oriented to the study of individual aspects of the characteristics of man. Under the influence of "humanization" the very object of these sciences -- man -- will be transformed, no longer defined as the sum of characteristics and qualities, but rather as an integral, idealized object. But this means an individually atomic object, although built into a sociocultural context in historical time. This is the second side of the problem, which in one way or another was reflected in the reports read at the conference.

Consideration of this problem naturally leads the researchers to a discussion of the question of the ratio of the biological and the social in man. At the conference discussion of this problem occupied a significant place against the background and in the context of critical analysis of the sociobiological conception of man and an understanding of the inefficiency of mechanically transferring the approaches of the natural and technical sciences into the social realm.

Discussion of the "biological -- social" problem revealed one more debated question: the internal contradictoriness of the social and the individual, which are "reconciled" in a special way on the level of the personality, understood as sociocultural sublimation of all the social-individual characteristics of the person.

The set of chiefly theoretical problems roughly outlined here, in fact, determined the basic lines of the conference's work. Proceeding from what has been stated above, the reports and debates on them may be grouped as follows: (1) a comprehensive study of man as a prerequisite for creating a unified science of man; (2) psychophysiological and medical aspects in the study of man; (3) the biological and the social in "human science" problems and (4) society -- individual -- personality.

The most general theses on the problem of the formation of a unified science of man were formulated in the reports by G. Smirnov, V. Lomov, and I. Frolov. These reports on the whole also determined the strategy and tactics of the following discussions, which developed in the gravitational field of two poles: the practical, socially obligatory requirement to indoctrinate the man of the communist epoch (G. Smirnov); and the interdisciplinary (B. Lomov) and philosophical grounds (I. Frolov) of a unified science of man.

G. Smirnov's report "A Comprehensive Approach to Formulating Tasks of Indoctrination" was oriented to the study, so to speak, of applied aspects of the group of sciences of man which are in the end expected to develop a scientifically based system of norms for formation of the new man. By a comprehensive approach to indoctrination, the speaker meant the unity of main elements, goals, and directions of indoctrination: ideological-political, labor, moral, esthetic, and physical; joining and coordinating all means of indoctrinational influence; inclusion of the whole population, differentiated by social groups; and consideration of the many factors and diverse conditions of indoctrinational activity.

In recent years, the speaker noted, the idea has become stronger that harmonious combination of social and personal interests is a characteristic feature of socialist relations. True. But how can such harmony be understood? Does this mean that all interests should be considered on equal bases? To solve this question one should rely on the Leninist position that the priority of social interests has been and remains for us the basic harmony of social and personal interests.

In organizing indoctrination work one should bear in mind that the core of it is ideological-political indoctrination. This is especially apparent now,

under conditions of aggravated ideological struggle in the world arena. Effective indoctrinational measures of a long-range, systematic character should help our youth feel in their hearts on whose side historical truth lies and how and in the name of what to live.

In conclusion G. Smirnov dwelled on the tasks of labor indoctrination and examined problems of involving laborers in the processes of management of production and social life as the main condition for perfecting socialist democracy.

B. Lomov's report was devoted to theoretical elaboration of classification and structural principles of formulating a system of sciences of man. In the system of modern scientific knowledge the problem of man, he emphasized, moves to the foreground. The uniqueness of man as a sociobiological phenomenon creates a special position for him among the objects of scientific study. It is as if the interests of the social and natural sciences and the scientific-practical complex of knowledge (medical, pedagogical, and technical disciplines) come together on man. The need for precise, all-round knowledge of man, of his possibilities and characteristics, and of the objective laws of his development is brought about by the very logic of the development of modern scientific knowledge. But the problem, of course, is not only in the internal requirements of science. The problem of man has no less significance for practical work. The growth of labor productivity, progress in engineering and technology, improved systems of national economic management, improved systems of education and public health, a rise in the level of ideological-indoctrination work, and formation of the new man -- all these practical tasks inevitably require thorough scientific elaboration of "human science" problems.

The total range of sufficiently reliable information about man that has been accumulated in various sciences is not all that small. Nevertheless, compiling from them an integral, logically-related picture has not as yet been accomplished. Of course, differentiation of the sciences which study man (like other sciences also) is natural. Thanks to the differentiation of knowledge, each particular discipline accumulates knowledge which is specific to it. But in this case the conclusions obtained in various disciplines relate to one and the same object -- man. He is included in diverse connections and relationships with reality, but he himself lives and acts as a unified whole. The task of a comprehensive science of man is to reflect this wholeness on a theoretical level.

Sciences which study man deal with three groups of qualities: material-structural (given by the structure of the subject); functional; and systematic. Misunderstanding the specific character of each of these groups often leads to blind alleys in scientific research (phrenology may serve as an example here).

The question of the objective foundations of various characteristics of man is extremely complicated. At the present time one may only assume that these characteristics being studied by various scientific disciplines have a hierarchical order. Therefore, developing ideas about this hierarchy cannot be accomplished through the efforts of psychology alone. Here its contact with physiology and genetics (with the biology of man in general) on the one hand, and with the social sciences on the other, is essential.

Comprehensive, systematic study of man presupposes identifying the qualitative "definiteness" of the object being studied. The "definiteness" lies in the systematic quality of the object, which reflects the fact of man's biosocial essence. Moreover, it is precisely social factors which play the leading role in this determination.

The relationship "man -- society" is a problem which requires comprehensive study. Another plane of research is defined by the relationship "man -- nature."

Psychology has an important role today in working out the ratio of the biological and the social. More and more often it fulfills the role of connecting link between the natural and social sciences. One of the pressing problems of psychology related to practical social tasks is the problem of abilities. The central point of the intersection of psychology with the natural sciences is right here.

At the meeting point of psychology and biology another problem arises which may be designated: the organism and the personality. The first concept was formulated in the context of biological sciences and the second in the social sciences. Both concepts deal with man as a social totality. However minutely the anatomy and physiology of man may be analyzed, his personality characteristics remain elusive from a purely biological approach. They can be revealed only when the development of the individual is examined in a system of social relationships.

I. Frolov entitled his report "The Comprehensive Approach and a Unified Science of Man." This very subject was the center of subsequent debates which essentially determined the general strategy of scientific exploration at the conference.

Man is not simply a natural biological individual; he is a personality. This was the initial postulate of the report. This circumstance postpones and, of course, incredibly complicates the creation of a unified science of man as a fundamentally new type of science.

Social-ethical, moral, humanistic, and finally legal precepts set the limits of experimentation on man as well as on all kinds of neurological types of research on the brain and the human genotype -- all of these are absolutely fundamental features which must be considered in creating a science of man. Values and moral and ethical principles must be implicitly laid into the very structure of this science of the future. They are organic to the very idea of a science of man and cannot be considered external to it.

While any other science sets as its pure goal the cognition of truth and puts determining paths to the truth in the background (voluntarily or involuntarily), the science of man brings precisely this question of evaluating ways and means, evaluating goal-setting, to the foreground. Unlike traditional sciences about nature, the main objects of attention here are regulative, axiological factors which in a number of cases make scientific exploration taboo.

Speaking about the problems of experimentation on man, I. Frolov emphasized that a new ethos needs to be developed which corresponds to the present level of development of sciences. In this connection it is essential to critically evaluate conceptual innovations, now known under the name of social biology, and attempts to create a certain new doctrine of biological and social inheritance and of two programs which are, it is said, radically separated in man.

The central link in the complex of sciences of man could be what we call the philosophy of man. In light of this, the thesis that psychology is establishing new links between the natural and social sciences is not being disputed at all. Arguments about the primacy of sciences are not the point. It is important now to evolve a comprehensive, new program -- a "human science" program -- which in the future can orient all sciences toward becoming acquainted with the problems of man. Philosophical grounding of this science of the future in addition to development of the sociology and ethics of scientific knowledge of man must precede the construction of a unified science of man. In this way scientific philosophy is a kind of "integrator" of knowledge about man.

At present different methods of studying man only coexist. Real comprehensiveness is lacking. Man is still a "divided object" of knowledge -- we can know everything about him except what constitutes his integrity as a biological creature who is subordinated to "systematic" forces which arise in the interaction of biological, mental, and social factors. Both biologizing approaches and attempts to represent man as the "residue of the socium" ["sgustok sotsiuma"] and sever the interaction of social and biological factors of his formation play a negative role here.

Understanding the concept of totality as a regulative goal, noted I. Frolov, is a fundamental thesis which makes it possible to withstand scholastic speculation about mechanically understood comprehensiveness. A unified science of man is a realizable goal. Analysis of the prospects of man will be one of its most important tasks. This will make it possible to pose on a new level the question of the very meaning of human existence, of death, and the immortality of man. Social-ethical and moral-humanistic problems which in some sense stand outside real time -- they are "eternal" problems -- acquire major significance in this connection. But there are no solutions here that are suitable for all time, nor a unidirectional trend of knowledge in which each subsequent solution supplements, as it were, the preceding one. This is the reason that the moral-humanistic reflections of, say, Socrates or Kant can turn out to be more topical than some maxims of modern philosophers. In all probability it is creative assimilation of ethical heritage that will help to more precisely fix the boundaries of "what is allowable" as applied to scientific experiments on man.

I. Frolov's multilevel and polemical reports stimulated subsequent debate. We will reproduce some of these moments, to the extent that they reflected the central conflict of the argument: the problem of fundamental, comprehensive knowledge of man as a unified science of man.

B. Grigor'yan posed the task of putting in concrete form the general philosophical concept of man and the methodological principles related to it in accordance with the requirements of practical scientific research. He also spoke about the need

to work out new theoretical concepts based on specific knowledge about man, in the framework of a special philosophical theory of the whole man.

The problem of "humanization" of individual sciences which are being combined into a unified science of man and dealing with man as an idealized object of comprehensive research held an essential place in A. Myslivchenko's report and in a number of other reports also.

N. Blokhin emphasized the isolated position of medicine among the sciences of man. At present both medical scientists and representatives of other sciences must think not only of the study of man, but also of preventing the total destruction of the human race because of the nuclear threat. We have gathered here, N. Blokhin noted, to discuss the question of comprehensive study of man, but it is important to all of us that there be something to study and someone to do it. N. Bochkov and G. Shingarov concentrated attention on the principle of the unity of social and biological factors in the development of man, proceeding from the assumed absence of an unambiguous determination of the genotype and the phenotype. Both the physiology of each person and his environment in the process of development are unique. Therefore, any illness of man contains within it common pathological patterns and unique features in consequence of which treatment requires a comprehensive approach in which both the natural and the social sciences are integrated. V. Rusalov, considering the problem of comprehensiveness within empirically fixed limits of a particular science, pointed out that within the system of modern sciences of man, and above all in psychology, one of the most important tasks is clarifying the opportunities, means, and methods of control of the individual behavior of man. This presupposes not only analysis of a set of determinants of the individuality of man, but also establishing correlations between components of individual behavior. An important place in solving this multifaceted problem is assigned to differential psychophysiology.

The range of questions which arose during discussion of the theme "society -- individual -- personality" turned out to be multidimensional.

Yu. Bromley, who emphasized the subject area of ethnography, noted that in the early stages of the development of mankind, all the life of the people was permeated with ethnic features. Under modern conditions such a specific character is all the more noticeably disappearing from material culture, and is concentrated mainly in spiritual life. This constricts ethnography's subject area and stimulates the need for its cooperation with and demarcation from related disciplines. Yu. Bromley told of research in a new area which arose at the juncture of sciences -- ethnopedagogy. T. Karsayevskaya, talking about the comprehensive nature of the science of man, emphasized the necessity for a historical approach to the dialectics of the social and the biological in the life cycle of man as a whole and in his various age phases. A concrete historical approach to studying the role of age groups of society makes it possible to ascertain that the historical status of childhood, youth, maturity, and old age and the specifics of transition from preceding phases to subsequent ones depend on stages and levels of social development, on the class structure of the society, and on cultural, socio-psychological, and other traditions. The dialectics of the vital activity of man as an integral process may be revealed through

the continuity of successive age stages, each of which in its turn may be understood only in the context of an integral process of the individual development of man.

V. Yadov talked about the sociological approach to the study of the personality in a system of concepts related to analysis of the way of life. He characterized "way of life" as the stability of certain forms and kinds of activity, considered in unity with objective conditions if the activity of the subject and the "way of thought" of this subject. Individuals are bearers and agents of a certain way of life; but these same individuals are subjects of individualized styles of life. It is expedient to study not only individual, but also social determinants of the personification of styles of life; the latter are found in conditions of the organization of labor and daily life, of the development of social activism and leisure, and of education and indoctrination. L. Buyeva pointed to the existence of a multifaceted philosophical, sociological, and psychological problem -- that of a man finding his place in life, and related to this, the question of the sequence of levels and phases in the formation and development of the subjective world of the individual as a creative subject.

Returning to the problem of "comprehensive study," Ye. Shorokhova noted that social psychology occupies a special place in the search for connecting links in the comprehensive science of man. Having been born at the juncture of several disciplines, social psychology in itself already displays a certain unity of association (a microcomplex). In the future social psychology should crown the edifice of psychological sciences about man. The linking of psychology with the social sciences -- sociology, history, ethics, ethnography, esthetics, and philosophy -- is accomplished primarily through social psychology. Nonetheless, this discipline is experiencing a critical need for a precise system of concepts and for choosing a system-forming criterion of the social psychology of the individual.

Man, having become the subject of particular sciences, little by little "subjectivizes" these sciences. This topic has already been discussed. However, Ye. Lukasheva's report "Man as a Problem of Legal Science" was particularly instructive in this respect. Problems of man, it was said in the report, have become an accepted part of the general theory of law and criminology. The "human factor" in legal science takes in various aspects: the individual in the political system; political power and the individual; socialist legality and social activism of the citizen; legal responsibility, and others. An important condition for a high level of work on the problem of man in jurisprudence is combining three aspects of the methodology of social research: the natural-historical, activity-related, and humanistic (individual). Interest in the problem of man in jurisprudence is also related to the study of culturological aspects of law, legal norms, and values. The individual approach which is the basis of understanding culture determines the need to examine the process of cultural-historical development of legal norms in correlation with human individuality. In this respect, a study of the concept of the norm and normative systems as activity-related categories merits attention. A special place in jurisprudence is occupied by the problem of human rights, in which not only political-legal but also social, social-psychological, sociocultural, and ethical aspects are focused.

And finally, "humanization" of technology. Ye. Popov entitled his report "Social-Psychological Issues of the Labor Activity of Man in Conditions of Automated Production." A robot, he noted, most fully imitates the intellectual, perceptual, and motor functions of man. In this connection, not only new economic problems are springing up, but also social-psychological and philosophical ones. In the first place, a robot's artificial intellect does not copy the physiology of man. It is constructed on non-biological principles. Its task is to reproduce only the external manifestations of the intellect and labor activity of man, his behavioral functions. Therefore, creating the means for artificial intellect is most closely related to psychological problems. The first class of problems is related to robot technology. The second class is the social consequences of wide use of industrial robots. Robotized production does not operate with no manpower at all. There are few people involved, but these people are not "appendages to the machines"; they are their masters and controllers. Here the traditional "worker" disappears; matters are moving toward elimination of the differences between physical and mental labor. Of course, all this means an enormous social-psychological revolution. The third class of problems involves solving the human factors engineering problem of the best combination and interaction of man and machine.

Summarizing the content of the work at the conference, I would like to say the following. Even if at this representative forum there were no special debates on the reports, the very fact of the proximity of such diverse approaches to the problem of the study of man by itself gave the discussions a polemical tone. It is completely understandable that contentual difficulties involving the theme of the conference could not be solved completely during the course of this work. Something else is important: if one explains the chiefly philosophical problems of a number of the statements, at least two new problems appear.

The first may be formulated as follows: is it possible to attach a historical dimension and the weight of retrospective vision to a static, mosaically interactive picture of modern knowledge of man? And if it is, then to what degree does this retrospective view make the image of man more precise (or conversely, to what degree does it destroy it?) at the meeting point of "non-historical" contemporary sciences oriented to man. Will history here not prove superfluous, eroding the positive definition of man as the object of comprehensive scientific study? Here is the preliminary answer to these questions: Most likely it will not be superfluous, if only the individual (understood as the bearer of historical memory) is this object.

The second problem is related to the first. Man as a species is the totality of constant, non-temporal determinants; he is, after all, a historically determined and socially conditioned subject of culture and of activity. The dialectical bond of the historically transitory and the non-temporal, the natural-invariable in man, is, properly speaking, the subject of natural-humanitarian knowledge of man. Is it possible that such an image of man is on a rationally comprehensible level?

Many speakers at the conference are answering this question optimistically, regardless of the fact that the theme of scientific comprehension of man as a universal individual totality is, as a matter of fact, only posed. But it is

posed in such a way that it was found to be completely open to new research probes. And in our opinion, that is the true scientific achievement of the conference which took place.

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NATIONAL

SIBERIAN ECONOMISTS EXPLORE 'SOCIAL MECHANISM' OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 83 (signed to press 17 Oct 83) pp 209-212

[Article by A. Shaposhnikov, candidate of economic sciences, IEIOPP SO AN SSSR: "The Social Mechanism of Economic Development"]

[Text] The division of social problems of the IEIOPP (Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production) of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences is working on the project "The Social Mechanism of Economic Development." Academician T. Zaslavskaya, head of the division, initially promoted the idea of a comprehensive study of the economic behavior of the population. The study became timely because in the second half of the 1970's the Soviet economy collided with a number of negative phenomena which had an unfavorable impact on fulfillment of production plans, particularly for such indicators as growth in labor productivity, increased quality of output produced, and so forth. One of these phenomena is deterioration of the economic behavior of the people, which formerly was not an integral object of scientific study.

This is how the problem was formulated in the first stage of work, at the end of the 1970's. Nevertheless, already in the course of preliminary discussions the collective, working on the project under the leadership of T. Zaslavskaya, had come to the conclusion that an isolated examination of economic behavior was pointless. Economic behavior is too amorphous, variable, and individualized and depends on a large number of subjective and other factors that are difficult to grasp. In essence, it is not economic behavior in itself which is of interest, but the socioeconomic mechanism which controls it. Revealing the nature of this mechanism can give society one of the instruments which provide, as the party demands of scientists, reliable planning and forecasting and the making of well-founded decisions.

Further work of the collection is directed toward revealing the essence and structure of the mechanism of control over the economic behavior of the population. Since this work is of a pioneering character, before beginning practical, empirical research, the authors of the project decided to bring it up for open discussion. This discussion took place in April 1983 at the IEIOPP during an all-Union seminar. At the seminar 132 leading specialists from 26 of the nation's scientific research institutions took part — sociologists, economists,

philosophers, lawyers, psychologists, historians, and geographers, in addition to mathematicians working in the area of modeling socioeconomic processes.

Academician A. Aganbegyan, director of the institute, opened the meeting. In his report he characterized the basic directions and factors of socioeconomic development of the USSR and substantiated the thesis of the special role of social factors in intensification of the economy.

Academician T. Zaslavskaya presented a report "Problems of Perfecting Socialist Production Relations and the Tasks of Economic Sociology." She proceeded from the position that production relations existing today embodied in the actual system of management of the Soviet economy have, to a certain extent, lagged behind the development of productive forces. In particular, the present system of management is characterized by a high level of centralization, obviously predominant over decentralized methods of management, and consequently, we see a prevalence of administrative levers. Such a model of the economic mechanism took shape in our country in the 1930's. It fully corresponded to the level of development of the productive forces of that period and to the conditions and tasks facing the economy. This correspondence was based on the unprecedentedly high and steady rate of economic development of the USSR.

The productive forces of Soviet society have changed radically. The sectorial, departmental, and territorial structures of the national economy have become more complicated and the number of technological, economic, and social links has increased dramatically. Fundamental changes have also occurred in the social type of working person and in the socioeconomic conditions of his existence.

The modern working person is a much more complicated social object of control than before, especially in respect to administrative levers of management. Democratization of political life, expansion and constitutional consolidation of individual rights, the rise in the living standard and educational level, and introduction of universal social security, in addition to the appearance of a shortage of labor and other factors have promoted a significant expansion of freedom in the economic behavior of the working people and, by virtue of this, an increase in the role of subjective factors in the development of the economy.

The general results of these changes are, on the one hand, an increase in demands for labor indoctrination and behavior of working people and, on the other, reduced efficiency of centralized control based on administrative regulation. Economic behavior can be most effectively and flexibly controlled through indirect economic methods, with the help of incentives which take the needs and interests of the working person into account fully by creating conditions which raise the working person's sense of responsibility. It is precisely this system which will make it possible to achieve both coordination of social, collective, and personal interests of working people "on the vertical" and integration of the interests of classes and social groups interacting with each other "on the horizontal."

In order to insure efficient resolution of these problems, it is necessary to get a clear idea of the objective mechanism standing behind the economic behavior of people. T. Zaslavskaya introduced a new concept to designate this mechanism

-- the social mechanism of economic development (SMRE). The SMRE is the mechanism of interaction of social groups, organizations, and individuals in the process of functioning and development of the economy. It has an extremely complex structure and consists of a large number of interrelated elements. Each of them is based on a closed set of direct and inverse links which regulate a particular side of the reproduction process.

The research project discussed at the seminar has at present singled out five basic directions of study of elements of the SMRE. The most important of these is analysis of the economic mechanism of control of the economy within the framework of the SMRE concept. V. Smirnov presented a report on this subject. He reported on some of the research results and on further directions of work.

An analysis of a practical experiment on introducing a new model of the economic mechanism on the level of an agricultural enterprise -- one of the kol-khozes in Altay Kray -- was of special interest to the audience. This model, which presumes a sharp reduction in centralized management, should stimulate independence in decision-making and enterprise among ordinary working people, as well as stimulating their responsibility for the assigned work. Wages are set in complete dependence on final results. Results of the experiment were a significant improvement of production indicators, an increase in production efficiency, and an improved attitude of kolkhoz members toward social labor. But at the same time a large number of difficulties were revealed related to the inertia of old habits and certain complexities in interrelations with the "external" environment.

R. Ryvkina's report on methodological issues of the study of vertical interaction of social groups in the production management process (using the example of agriculture) was thematically related to V. Smirnov's report.

An important direction of investigation is the study of the mechanism of distribution of incomes as an element of the SMRE. A. Shaposhnikov gave a report on this subject. By virtue of the fact that material needs and interests are at present dominating in the complex structure of the interests of the individual, the mechanism of distribution of incomes remains a very important mechanism regulating the economic behavior of the population. The speaker examined a number of methodological approaches with the aid of which it is proposed to study the mechanism of distribution of incomes of the population.

Z. Kalugina devoted her report to one of the elements of the SMRE -- private plots and the behavior of the population in this sphere. She substantiated the significance of this direction of research in the overall project and characterized several types of economic behavior of people in this field.

The study of the territorial structure of the SMRE occupies a special place in the research project. Here the specific character of the analysis lies in the fact that it is as if it includes all the above-stated directions of research, interpreting them in the light of the territorial structure of society. In this sense, this analysis fulfills a synthesizing function within the framework of the whole project. In addition, the territorial breakdown of the SMRE has its own content and problems of study related to the specific character of

the interaction of territorial groups in the course of socioeconomic development. Ye. Goryachenko talked about the methodological problems of research on the territorial structure of the SMRE.

Speakers at the seminar unanimously noted that the intended study is of a pronounced comprehensive character. Therefore, it can be realized fully only by a multidisciplinary collective of scientists working in the areas of sociology, economics, philosophy, political science, law, history, geography, social psychology, and mathematics. But a new branch of knowledge within the family of social sciences -- economic sociology -- is called upon to combine all these disciplines in the project. Its subject, object, methods, and tasks were described in detail by T. Zaslavskaya.

In the discussion a large number of ideas on increasing the effectiveness of SMRE research were expressed. For example, the discussion revealed the necessity of further in-depth study of such categories as "production relations of socialism" "interests," and "incentives" in order to insure their efficient use as a methodological basis of applied research.

Work on the project confirmed the importance of analyzing problems of implementing social innovations. In this connection it was suggested that processes and mechanisms being studied be divided into reproductive (reproductive and evolutionally developing activity) and innovative (those demanding reorganization and introduction of new ideas). Various social groups may play different roles in these processes depending on their interests and position.

Discussion participants recommended to the IEIOPP leadership that they conduct regular seminars at which the course and results of SMRE research would be examined. In addition they spoke out for creation of an informal inter-institute, multidisciplinary collective for working on the project and expressed their willingness to take part in its activities.

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REGIONAL

MOLLAYEVA ON SOCIAL-POLITICAL AND WORK ACTIVENESS OF WOMEN

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 18, Sep 83 (signed to press 6 sep 83)
pp 54-58

[Article by M. Mollayeva, Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee secretary:
"Developing Social-Political and Work Activeness in Women"]

[Text] In our country a task of enormous historical importance has been resolved: women have been insured in fact complete equality with men. Noting the permanent significance of the first acts of Soviet power in solving the women's question, Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote: "... Not a single state nor a single piece of democratic legislation had done for women even half of what Soviet power has done in the very first months of its existence." The equality of men and woman is sealed in our constitution and is realized in everyday life.

The social emancipation of women is connected with the economic and the political and the cultural development of society. It is also connected with the break from the old traditions and ideas about the role of women. This emancipation was particularly difficult in the outlying national districts. Both the remnant exploiter elements and the religious fanatics there, who in their own interests defended the age-old customs of lacks of rights for women and women's oppressed condition, acted against equality for women and men. And even among women themselves it was necessary to arouse a sense of human dignity and faith in their own strength, and to teach them to take advantage of the laws and the rights afforded them by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In Turkmenistan they honor and remember the names of national heroines Ena Kuliyeva, Amandursun-Chil kyzy, Fatma Ovesova-Shukurova, Aksoltan Ata kyzy, and Gul'bakhar Bekdurdyeva, who with the help of the party and their Russian communist comrades and the representatives of other nationalities brought emancipation to thousands of disenfranchised Turkmen women.

As they march along the extraordinarily difficult and long road from disfranchisement, oppression and backwardness to the burgeoning of their creative forces and capabilities, the women of the republic can be proud of what has been achieved. For at one time it was scarcely possible even to think that women could enjoy the right of participating in social and political

life and of managing affairs of state! But today one fifth of the membership of the republic Communist Party Central Committee is made up of women, and one-third of the gorkom and raykom secretaries are women; 3,022 women have been elected as secretaries or deputy secretaries of primary party organizations; 117 women are deputies of the republic Supreme Soviet; and women make up 49.5 percent of the total number of deputies in the local soviets. Tens of thousands of women are doing great and crucial work as propagandists, party committee reporters, lecturers, political information workers, agitators and youth mentors.

Are we now really surprised at a woman minister, director of a major plant, chairman of a kolkhoz, a leading specialist in a given sector of the national economy, a scientist, a cultural figure? The republic's best collectives include many that are made up predominantly of women.

Today the women of the republic are directing all their social and political and work activeness and their spiritual richness and creative abilities toward fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) plenums.

Many of the production collectives where women are in an absolute majority, as for example the collectives of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Light Industry sewn goods factory and the carpet factory in Tashauz city, are leading the socialist competition in their sectors. The workers of our republic are making preparations to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen Communist Party. The women weavers G. Barakina and N. Nurmukhammedova at the cotton spinning and weaving factory imeni 8 Marta in Mary city have proposed the initiative of fulfilling the five-year plan by these dates. Almost 3,000 women vehicle operators are worthily continuing the cause of the legendary Pasha Angelina and many have been awarded the prize that is named after her. Within the republic socialist competition for the honored title of "Best Woman Vehicle Operator of the Year" has been developed extensively. It can be said without exaggeration that it is largely thanks to the selfless labor of our women that with each passing year Turkmenistan gives the motherland increasing amounts of cotton--the "white gold."

One convincing indicator showing the increased social and political and work activeness of women is the fact that in recent times their inflow into the ranks of the working class has swelled substantially. In the decree on the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee accountability report on the work done to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, our party central committee emphasized that paramount significance for the republic's further sociopolitical development attaches to greater attention to the formation of skilled worker cadres in the mass profession from among the indigenous population. The task of forming national worker cadres is multifaceted. As comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted in his report "Sixty Years of the USSR," "This is essential for the development of the economy. Multinational labor collectives, and above all workers' collectives, are precisely the mediums where an internationalist spirit is best instilled and where the brotherhood and friendship of the peoples of the USSR are strengthened."

Carrying out the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the party organizations have done definite work to further fill the ranks of the working class with cadres from among the indigenous population. One very important direction in this work is the maximum recruitment of women into industry and the services sphere.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has issued a decree on the construction of branches of light industry and local industry enterprises in the republic's cities and rayon centers during the period 1983-1985. It is proposed to construct and commission 25 branches and shops for existing enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Local Industry by the end of the five-year plan. More than 4,000 women will work in these branches. Some of these branches and shops have already been commissioned.

The number of women working from their homes is increasing. They are primarily mothers with many children. For example, at the Chardzhou wool spinning and weaving factory, about 300 of the 1,000 workers work from their homes. They are full-fledged members of the collective and they participate in socialist competition and receive bonuses according to the results of their labor. Women working at home are trained in the school of communist labor and monthly meetings are held with them. This form of recruitment of women for industrial labor--working at home--is very important under the conditions prevailing in our republic. We have many mothers with large numbers of children. Some 600,000 have been awarded the decoration of maternal glory, and about 20,000 of them are mother-heroines.

The question of women mastering occupations in construction is just as important for us. Until quite recently the number of women working in construction could be counted literally on the fingers of one hand. The first Komsomol youth brigade of plasterers and painters made up of young women who graduated from the secondary schools in Sakar-Chaginskiy rayon was organized in 1979 at a local rayon interkolkhoz construction organization. Now more than 10 such brigades are laboring in Sakar-Chaginskiy, Vekil'-Bazarskiy, Maryyskiy, Murgabskiy and Kushkinskiy rayons. Last year all these collectives successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges and many of the projects handed over were assessed as "good" and "outstanding."

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has approved and recommended for broad dissemination in all oblasts and rayons in the republic the experience in setting up and operating Komsomol youth brigades made up of young Turkmen women, gained in Mary Oblast. The experience of these brigades is the more important since recruiting women of indigenous nationality into industry and construction is proceeding very slowly in Ashkhabad and the rayons of Krasnovdsk Oblast. This has been the subject of serious discussion at plenums of the oblast party committees which have considered the tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

It is essential to recruit women more broadly for the services sphere, including trade. For example, in cooperative trade women make up less than half the workers. By the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan it is planned that the number

of saleswomen will have increased by a factor of 1.5. This will make it possible to release men for work in the production sphere. Ways of achieving the goal that has been set have been discussed by the first republic gathering of women leading workers in Turkmenistan's consumer cooperative. The main thrust is being directed toward career counseling and educational work among young women. Similar processes are taking place in the system of state trade.

It should be said that women's congresses, oblast, city and rayon conferences, meetings of the women's aktiv, gatherings of mother-heroines and women's physical culture festivals play a significant role in developing social activeness in women. In recent times the republic gatherings of young female vehicle operators have been gaining in popularity, and a seminar of women working in rural construction has taken place. Preparations are now underway for a gathering of women brigade leaders.

As we recruit women into social production we try to create for them the necessary working conditions. These questions are the subject of constant attention in party, soviet and trade union and organs and women's councils. Much is being done in this direction at the Ashkhabad No 1 and No 2 sewn goods factories, the "Ashneftemash" plant and the head enterprise of the "Turkmenkover" association. However, problems connected with easing and improving working conditions for women do exist here.

This applies in particular to the poor introduction of mechanization in the harvesting of fine-fibered cottons, and at livestock farms. We talked above about the brigades of plasterers and painters made up of Turkmen women. Unfortunately the managers of the constructions subdivisions, especially rural subdivisions, where they work have not come properly to grips with improving labor organization. The young women have not been provided even with minimal means of mechanization, and labor-intensive operations have been done manually. The brigades lack the simplest lifting mechanisms, machines for preparing solutions and plaster-solution pumps. The situation has been seriously criticized and is now being corrected.

One of the main conditions for further growth in women's social and political and work activeness is improving their general educational and cultural level. Almost 90,000 women in Soviet Turkmenistan are specialists with a higher or secondary education. More than half the physicians and teachers in the republic are women. More attention is being paid to sending young women from the countryside to study in higher and secondary specialized training establishments. Noncompetitive enrollment at institutes, tekhnikums and schools has been organized for young women from remote villages. This is producing good results. Steps have been taken to expand the network and contingent of those studying at vocational and technical schools. Young women are increasingly gaining their school-leaving certificates at these schools. Today, one-third of students of the local nationality is comprised of young Turkmen women. Notwithstanding, the vocational and technical schools are still being used inadequately to train young women as workers. The necessary concern and interest in this is still not being shown by the base enterprises and the ministries and administrations in the republic. Last year young women of the indigenous nationality made up only 20 percent of those studying at vocational and technical schools in rural localities.

Special concern is being shown to recruit young women for training in the vocational and technical school system of the RSFSR. This year we are sending 1,200 persons to these schools. In particular, about 290 of them will return as chemical production technicians, fitters and maintenance people for chemical production, chemical laboratory technicians, and production shop operators.

Thus, solving the problem of further involving women of indigenous nationality in production and the services sphere is inseparable from finding solutions to the most diverse but interlinked questions, and it requires active, goal-oriented and well-coordinated work in ideological-political, labor and moral indoctrination. This work should be done by competent people, relying on quite specific formations in the ideological aktiv. We do have these--in the departments of propaganda and agitation under the party committees. Permanent commissions for work with women have been set up under the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and obkoms and the republic Supreme Soviet and the trade unions. They are led by Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee members and deputies of the Supreme Soviet. Regularly--at least once a month--questions concerning work with women are brought up for consideration in the plenums, bureaus and secretariats of the party committees and the party-economic aktivs. This procedure has also been established in the primary party organizations.

The Komsomol organizations, which include 285,000 young women, are doing a great deal of work. A special sector that organizes work with young women is operating under the Komsomol Central Committee.

Activity to create a reserve of women cadres has been galvanized. The Krasnovodsk party organization, for example, has been subjected to criticism for serious shortcomings in the training of a reserve of women cadres. The situation has now changed. A system has been set up there that makes it possible to have a good record of those women whose education, experience and business qualities can be brought into play for party, soviet or economic work. This kind of system is operating throughout the republic.

The accountability-and-election campaign has started in the republic's party organizations. During the course of this campaign many women who enjoy the authority and respect of their party comrades have been elected to the bureaus and party committees.

In its activities the ideological aktiv employs the most varied forms of ideological-indoctrination work. Great popularity is enjoyed, for instance, by the viva voce women's journals--one of the traditional forms of work among women in the republic which is employed by virtually all the rayon, city and oblast party committees jointly with the "Znaniye" society. As a rule the viva voce journals attract a large audience. Well-known women in production, senior communists, party and soviet workers and scientific and cultural figures participate in the journals. The viva voce journals acquaint their audiences with CPSU and Soviet state domestic and international policies and the new things in science, literature and art, and they offer advice on the rearing of children and homemaking. Constant success is enjoyed by viva voce women's journals such as "Gul'bakhar" in Chardzhou Oblast, the journal imeni Krupskaya in Ashkhabad Oblast, "Gul'shat" in Khalachskiy rayon, "Shokhle" in Vekil'-Bazarskiy rayon and others.

One important avenue in increasing social and political work activeness is work with believers. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum pointed out that "it is essential to employ more active propaganda of scientific-materialist views among the population and to devote more attention to atheistic indoctrination. And it is necessary to attract believers more extensively into public life and introduce Soviet ceremonies more persistently." For us, these words include an entire program of activity for the party organizations with specific population groups such as believers, among which, it must be said, women predominate. In educational work with them we employ various forms of enlightenment, persuasion and propaganda: conferences, meetings, lectures and question-and-answer evenings. But individual work is the most effective. A start has been made recently on setting up people's political schools everywhere for mothers with many children and for homemakers. Their programs include talks about religion, meetings with scientists, writers and artistic figures, and the screening of movies on atheistic themes with subsequent discussion.

A special role is assigned to the press and radio and television. For example, the journal SOVET TURKMENISTANYN AYALLARY [ZHENSHCHINY SOVETSKOY TURKMENISTANA] is very popular here. It has the largest circulation in the republic. Taking this into account, we make use of it for the atheistic indoctrination of women. The journal systematically prints material propagandizing the industrial worker occupations and good everyday standards, and it devotes its articles to questions of raising the general educational and professional level, medicine, mothers and infants, and moral problems.

The primary party organizations play a major role in increasing women's activeness. In the villages the deputy kolkhoz chairmen for educational and mass-cultural work today give them substantial help. About 300 women of indigenous nationality with higher or secondary education have been appointed to these positions. They are the initiators and organizers of many useful undertakings, including the struggle against the vestiges of the past; they recruit homemakers for social labor and are connected with the work of schools and children's and health care establishments, and they concern themselves with improving working conditions for women. At the same time they make up a reliable reserve of cadres for promotion to leading work in the party and soviet organs.

Councils for the propaganda and introduction of new customs into everyday life are operating under the party committees and the bureaus of the primary party organizations. Their function, however, is considerably broader. The most authoritative people are included in this aktiv. In their work they rely on the women's councils and the councils of elders.

Women's councils have been set up everywhere, at every enterprise, training establishment and kolkhoz or sovkhoz, and also in the rayons, cities and oblasts. Operating closely with the trade union and Komsomol organizations and the organs of education, public health and so forth, they deal systematically with questions of the communist indoctrination of the rising generation, general compulsory training, improving standards in everyday life, and mass-political work among women.

The members of the women's councils, numbering almost 30,000, are concerned for the fate of each girl graduating from school. They have helped many young women to find an occupation suited to them and to adapt more rapidly in production or in the VUZ or tekhnikum. They take an interest in how young women specialists live and work and they help them if necessary. The activists have many concerns during the period of the agricultural campaigns. At meetings of the women's councils questions are raised about women's participation in socialist competition, the readiness of the seasonal children's preschool establishments, the organization of their work, and the creation of normal working and leisure conditions for women working in the fields.

The political clubs for young women are an effective instrument in educating young women. They are being set up at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in general education schools. A significant part of mass-political and cultural-educational work among young women is done precisely in these clubs. The young women extend their political horizons, become acquainted with the new customs and traditions, and participate in literary soirees and discussions. The clubs are attaching increasing significance to career counseling for schoolgirls.

Undoubtedly these forms of work among women that have justified themselves under the conditions of our republic are not replacing or abolishing other forms and methods of exerting ideological influence. Questions connected with the problems of labor and everyday life for women are necessarily included in the range of speeches made by lecturers, political information workers and agitators to the workers. Much is being done by the cultural establishments.

We are trying to direct all the efforts of party and other public organizations in the republic toward increasing the social and political and labor activeness of women and insure that these efforts are of a coordinated and systematic nature. This is not always achieved. However, it is quite clear that this is one of the sources for improving the effectiveness of our work.

Much has been done in the republic to develop women's labor and social and political activeness, but we should not rest satisfied with what has been done. We are obligated to assess our successes taking into account the enormous opportunities that have been opened up for the social role of the woman under the conditions of developed socialism. The party organizations of Turkmenistan are trying to make the contribution of women in the republic to the building of communism and fulfilling the tasks set for the Soviet people by the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums increase constantly.

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REGIONAL

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES PARTY AND LABOR VETERANS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Sep 83 pp 1,2

[Speech by Sh. R. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party; date and place not specified]

[Extracts] The primary task now -- and this was emphasized in a meeting with veterans in the CPSU Central Committee -- is the shift of the economy to the track of intensive development. We have now approached that line where profound qualitative changes in production forces and the improvement of production relationships corresponding to this have not only become imminent but have also become inevitable. This fundamentally important conclusion, which was drawn by the June plenum, is determining the content of our work not only in the economic sphere but also in the area of society's consciousness and superstructure in general.

We are talking about such tasks as the intensification of public production, the growth of its effectiveness and a major increase in labor productivity. We are talking about the widespread incorporation of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and of progressive experience in organizing production and labor into production. We are talking about the further improvement of public attitudes, the gradual merging of the two forms of property into a single national one and the formation of a classless structure for society.

Another large and important task is the improvement of the workers' political standards, the formation of a new type of economic thinking aimed at initiative and socialist enterprise, a conscientious and honest attitude toward work and socialist property, and the instilling of a socialist civilized spirit in the widest meaning of the word -- from living and working standards to the standards of sensible consumption and high aesthetic requests and needs.

These problems are large and long-range ones, and we will be able to solve them more successfully if we undertake the fulfillment of our immediate tasks more energetically. The main thing -- here, we are relying very much on your support, dear comrades -- is to establish a procedure in which we are able to insure the effective use of production, scientific and technical potentials; overcome the lagging behind of some branches in agriculture, transportation and the service area; and insure the realization of the Food Program.

You know, dear comrades, that the rates of economic development have grown noticeably in the republic and that a further growth in the people's prosperity and standards is taking place as a result of the consistent implementation of the Central Committee's directions on improving work style and strengthening state, planning and labor discipline.

The quotas for an increase in industrial production volume have been over fulfilled during the first half of the current five-year plan, and the plan for the output and sale of products and the growth of labor productivity has been fulfilled. Products worth 700 million rubles over the plan have been sold.

The production of consumer goods is growing at especially rapid rates. The proportion of goods with the highest category of quality has grown.

Since the start of the five-year plan, 38 large industrial enterprises have been commissioned, and 6.2 million square meters of housing and a large number of various cultural and personal services installations have been constructed.

In agriculture, the plans for the production of cotton, grain, vegetables, fruit, and animal husbandry products have been successfully fulfilled.

The party, however, teaches us to evaluate that which has been achieved critically. Here, it is necessary to admit that there are still unused reserves and capabilities for increasing the effectiveness of public production in practically all branches of our national economy.

The rate of growth of labor productivity cannot satisfy us. In many cases, delivery discipline remains low still. As before, the production capacities in individual enterprises are not being fully used, and the quality of products is being improved slowly. The construction ministries are not coping with their tasks.

In a word, the habit of working in the old way, a lack of initiative, an uncreative approach to work, and the inability of some leaders to organize and excite the people are still letting themselves be heard from. Displays of sluggishness, bureaucraticism, departmentalism and localism are still hampering us very much. It is necessary to get rid of all this and to get rid of it decisively, uncompromisingly and forever.

The comrades who spoke today correctly said that a large reserve for economic growth is a high level of organization, discipline and order in production. The results of our work during the first eight months of this year convincingly testify that the carrying out of the policy of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum provides an opportunity to achieve weighty results without increasing production capacities and material and financial resources. Here, however, all of us must remember that the putting of production in order and the strengthening of discipline are not short-term campaigns.

Discipline must be formed and maintained by the entire tenor of production life -- by its rational organization, clear work rhythm and strict carrying out of the principle of payment according to labor.

The ideological and indoctrinational measures of which veterans are such masters -- the fusion of will and conviction, knowledge and experience, and personal example and fervent, inspiring words -- occupy a special place in the system of economic, social, and administrative measures that are expected to insure qualitative growth in production.

Today's younger generation is faced with solving the very complicated tasks of the beginning of the third millennium. Today's young men and women are the most literate in all of the country's history and are the best prepared professionally. The overwhelming majority of them are active participants in socialist construction and worthy continuers of their fathers' work.

However, we cannot fail to see negative phenomena in the youth milieu. Against the general background, cases of parasitism, work and public passivity and the lack of discipline, which is peculiar to a certain part of youth, irritate the eyes. There are young people who do not clearly see the true value of Soviet society's historic achievements.

That is why it is necessary to reveal and publicize skilfully and energetically the enormous social and spiritual good which socialism provides to an individual and to clearly show the leading value of a socialist way of life which is work.

The personal example of old cadre workers and kolkhoz members and their authority can play an enormous role in the common struggle to strengthen discipline. The inclusion of veterans, for example, in the composition of preventive inspection councils and their participation in Komsomol meetings and in the discussion of offenses by young workers in many enterprises are already having a large indoctrinational effect. The Central Committee is orienting party committees to use the help of veterans more actively in the work of communist labor schools, people's universities and youth hostels.

The very rich ideological legacy of our party and the theory and practices of communist construction are concentrated in your knowledge and your experience, dear comrades; and you can do a great deal to improve among the rising generation the publicizing of Marxism-Leninism, the party's history and policy and its activity during the different stages in constructing socialism.

It is also necessary to mention another aspect of indoctrination -- the increasing of the youth's class consciousness and our people's political vigilance and the struggle against the spread of every type of gossip and rumors which are often rehearsed by foreign radio stations. As was mentioned during the June plenum, not a single communist can pass over these phenomena.

Along with the the labor indoctrination of youth, the help of veterans in forming a feeling of patriotism and internationalism and a readiness to rise to the motherland's defense seems very important to us.

The concern of the Communist Party for the well-being and flowering of our socialist homeland and for the happiness and prosperity of the Soviet people is inseparable from its tireless struggle for peace and the security of peoples and

for the prevention of a new war. As all of you well know from the press, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed and approved the results of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's conversation with a group of American senators.

The fundamental lines of the USSR on matters concerning the development of Soviet-American relations and the struggle for a durable peace were again emphasized during this conversation and also in Yuriy Vladimirovich's answers to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA; The Soviet Union's new peaceful initiatives, which are aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament -- up to and including general and complete disarmament, were stated.

The party's peaceloving Leninist policy is encountering the hearty approval and unanimous support of all Soviet people and all progressive humanity. It is especially close and dear to us, veterans, people on whose shoulders all the burdens of the Second World War were carried. We hope that you will make your weighty contribution to explaining and publicizing the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government, that you will instill in our youth infinite love and devotion for the homeland and a readiness to defend the great accomplishments of socialism, and that you will do a great deal to prepare youth for service in the ranks of the Soviet army.

We are confident that veterans will also support the proposals for intensifying their participation in the mass political information system, in the work of people's control groups and posts at the places where the people live, in helping youth to study the Russian language, and in all other important undertakings whose goal is to strengthen the indissolubility of the Soviet people's generations and contribute to the flowering and multiplication of our society's riches.

We are relying, dear comrades, on your invaluable experience, your knowledge and the wonderful traditions which you have put together, to solve all the tasks facing us. The most important task today is to build up the material and spiritual potential of the republic as much as possible and to multiply its contribution to the development of the country's national economy.

The main thing today is to develop the industrial branches which determine scientific and technical progress, accelerate the rates of growth in industrial production, and improve product quality.

The main thing today is to improve the work of transportation and capital construction, commission economic, social and personal services installations in a timely fashion, and improve construction quality.

The main thing today is to fulfill the Food Program and to develop agriculture further. We must also further increase the production of cotton -- our main crop and the main source of the republic's wealth. We must also increase further the production of grain and produce annually four or more million tons of it.

In the next few years, we must bring the production of fruit and vegetable products to 7.5 -8 million tons, including potatoes to one million tons. It

is necessary to increase the production of animal husbandry products 1.5-2-fold so as to increase the per capita consumption of meat, milk and eggs 1.5-fold when compared with today.

The party's and government's concern for the ever more complete satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people, along with other measures, is being displayed in the consistent development and improvement of the social security system which is one of the components of the socialist way of life in our country. It is sufficient to mention that state expenditures for these purposes in the republic grew by 48 million rubles and reached 1.07 billion last year alone.

The recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Improving the Living Conditions of the Participants in the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War" is new evidence of the party's constant concern for veterans.

The decree stipulated that participants in the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War, both CPSU members and non-party people, have a right to a personal union, republic and local pension in conformity with the conditions stipulated by the Statute on Personal Pensions.

The Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers is now making a proposal and will resolve before 1 November of this year the question of establishing republic and local personal pensions and of increasing earlier designated personal pensions for participants in the Great October Revolution and the Civil War considering existing services and also the question of submitting petitions for establishing or raising union personal pensions for these persons.

New additional privileges for participants in the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War, in particular the right to travel free on urban transportation and local railroad and water transportation and in buses on local routes, the right to receive annually a free pass to facilities in sanatoria and health resorts, etc., have also been provided.

However, as Yuriy Vladimirovich has said, concern for veterans is not only a question of finances. It is, first of all, affectionate and considerate attention for their affairs and concerns and the creation of a moral atmosphere in which the outstanding reserve of their ideological conviction, worldly wisdom and professional experience would be used to the maximum. The Central Committee is directing all the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and public organizations of the republic to such an approach.

8802

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REGIONAL

UZBEK CC CP DISCUSSES ECONOMICS, DISCIPLINE

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Sep 83 p 1

[Article: "In the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau"]

[Text] A decision, which resulted from the conclusions and provisions of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the results of meetings in the CPSU Central Committee with party veterans, was adopted during the regular session of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The Central Committee Bureau heard the report of the Ferganskiy party obkom on its work to raise living standards in the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses. It was pointed out that some party, soviet and economic leaders are underestimating the role of high living standards in ideological work, in raising the workers' consciousness, in the growth of labor productivity and discipline, and in solving such important social problems as the elimination of the differences between the city and the village; and that they are not devoting the necessary attention to improving economic knowledge and political standards. The Central Committee Bureau has obliged the party obkom to eliminate shortcomings, to be persistent in implementing the measures that have been developed for further raising living standards in the village, and to improve this work in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 20th Uzbek Communist Party Congress and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The bureau examined the progress in the harvesting, procurement and delivery of fruit and vegetable products to the all-union fund. It was pointed out that a high harvest of vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruit, and grapes has been grown in the republic. However, the practical opportunities of the present season are not being taken into consideration everywhere, and sluggishness and inefficiency are being tolerated. Many party committees have lessened their demand on agricultural bodies and farm directors and are not taking strict measures against those workers who are violating planning discipline, treating their duties carelessly and not fulfilling the plans. The Central Committee bureau required party obkoms and raykoms to take decisive steps to strengthen planning and state discipline in all production links and to see to it that each rayon and each farm fulfills its plans.

The question of state purchases of grain during 1983 was also examined in the Central Committee Bureau. The party obkoms, Council of Ministers of the Kara-

Kalpak ASSR and oblispolkoms, and the appropriate ministries and departments of the republic were commissioned to insure the unconditional fulfillment of the grain purchasing quotas that have been established.

The Central Committee Bureau discussed the state of the development of the production of mineral fertilizers and other chemical resources and pointed out ways to increase the output of these products and their deliveries to agriculture.

Other questions concerning the economic, social and cultural development of the republic were also examined in the Central Committee Bureau.

8802

CSO: 1830/17

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ, KAZAKH WORKERS PROTEST KAL 'PROVOCATION'

Kirghiz Teacher Writes Reagan

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 8 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Beyshe Asylbekov, Kirghiz SSR outstanding worker in people's education, from the village of Chekildek, Kochkorskiy rayon, Naryn Oblast: "A Letter to the White House"]

[Text] New supporters of peace from all continents are constantly becoming involved in the active struggle against the militarist policy of the U.S. administration.

Soviet people are speaking out decisively against Washington's reckless plans.

Kirghiz SSR outstanding worker in people's education, Beyshe Asylbekov, lives and works in the Tyan-Shan. This rural teacher wrote a letter and sent it to the U.S. capital, to the residence of President Reagan. In the letter he gives a decisive "no", as all Kirghiz and all Soviet people do, to Reagan's misanthropic plans.

I started the letter to the White House, comrade Asylbeko writes to the SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA editorial office, with a story about the Kirghiz people's past. Our fathers and grandfathers--the nomadic Kirghiz of a former outlying district of Russia--were virtually without rights. My recollections of my childhood and youth are a chain of stubborn ascents to the heights of knowledge and leading economy and culture. And it would have been impossible to scale these heights if we had not advanced "in one rank" with and been supported by the Russians and the Ukrainians, the Kazakhs and the Latvians, all the fraternal peoples of the USSR.

I did my military service in Lvov. I was enchanted by its beauty and by its people. For me, any memory of the Ukraine is a happiness. Soldiers of more than 50 nationalities served with me, and we lived together as one family. This family taught me collectivism, self-criticism, discipline and a love of labor.

After my discharge into the reserve I graduated from the philology department of the Kirghiz State University, and now I have been teaching for 16 years. I take pride in teaching Kirghiz children the language of Lenin, the language of peace and friendship. And independently I have started to learn the language of Marx--German. In my home library I have more than 1,000 German books and about 1,000 records. I subscribe to journals and newspapers from the GDR. My students correspond with the GDR's first cosmonaut, Sigmund Jen. In 1980 I managed to visit Dresden. The representatives of six socialist countries were with me at the 13th international courses for German-language teachers.

My parents were illiterate people who worked as farm laborers for the rich landlords and went to quacks when they were sick. The Kirghiz to whom Soviet power brought happiness are something else again!

I wrote about my family. My elder brother, Mukash Asylbekov, was a teacher for 15 years after he returned from the front. Esen Asylbekov, a graduate of the Osh Pedagogical Institute teaches biology at a school in his own "Druzhba" kolkhoz in Dzhetty-Oguzskiy rayon, Issyk-Kul Oblast. My elder sister Kulumkan graduated from a pedagogical institute, and her husband Asan Arakeyev is the director of the "Kyzyl-Dekhkan" secondary school in Dzhetty-Oguzskiy rayon. My younger sister Tukan is a geographer, and her husband Abdykalyy Ablayev is the director of the "Dzholgolot" secondary school in Ak-Suyskiy rayon. My nieces Raykan, Nabat and Nurgul, and my nephews Ashim and Dzhen are all VUZ graduates. Our family is a typical modern Kirghiz family, although we perhaps love teaching more than others.

In 1912 the journal VESTNIK PROSVESHCHENIYA wrote: "It will take 4,600 years to liquidate illiteracy among the population of Central Asia and Kazakhstan." You must understand, President Reagan, I wrote, that the gentlemen who made this rash statement were magnificently mistaken. They were unable to imagine for themselves the kind of forces that the October Revolution would awaken in the people, or what kind of wonders would be wrought by Leninist national policy.

Russians and Kirghiz, Kazakhs and Uzbeks, Tatars and Dungan, Uighurs and Germans, the representatives of more than 80 nations and nationalities living in Kirghizia are brothers forever. This is the best rebuff for the so-called "Sovietologists" and the radio saboteurs from VOA and Radio Free Europe, and Deutsche Welle and the other "specialists" on Central Asia from beyond the pale.

As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, there has been a sharp increase in the aggressiveness of ultrareactionary forces leading U.S. imperialism. "Attempts are being made," comrade Andropov said, "to halt development at any cost. Of course, such a policy cannot bring success for imperialism, but through its adventurism it is extremely dangerous for mankind. It is therefore being strongly resisted by the peoples, and this resistance will undoubtedly grow."

We, Soviet people, fully subscribe to our party's peace-loving foreign policy and we will do everything necessary to prevent war. We have fought for peace,

we are fighting for peace, and we shall fight for peace. No one and nothing will succeed in pushing us from the path opened up by the October!

The propaganda machine of our ideological adversaries, including the United States, is doing much to poison the consciousness of Americans and to sow enmity between us. We know perfectly well that there is an America with the kind of progressive, right-thinking people that Paul Robeson used to sing about. And this America condemns the facile, militarist policy of Reagan. His missiles are aimed at us, but we have the wherewithal to defend ourselves and to deliver a crushing blow against any aggressor.

I live far away in the mountains. About 200 Kirghiz families live in our village. And they all live prosperously and in a cultured manner, including my family. We have seven sons; the eldest is an eight-grader, the youngest is 6 months old. My wife Seyil and I do not want our sons to share the fate of the children of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

During the vacation I and three of my sons went out to help in the sheep shearing at the sovkhos.

Our Tyan-Shan is beautiful! Especially in the summer. From the Kyzart pass you can see for a long way around: the green carpet of the meadows, the bright blue of the sky, the dazzling glaciers of the Tyan-Shan, white and cool, like fresh koumiss [fermented mare's milk--ed]... I will do anything to prevent this from becoming a smoldering atomic ash heap. I am confident that all Kirghiz and all Soviet people support me in this.

... It was a good thing to take my sons to the shearing. The boys grew up right there before my eyes! Seyil and I will scarcely have time to look around before the time comes when our Baktybek will do his military service and safeguard this peaceful blue sky... I shall try to insure that my son remembers the vacations of 1983, when he helped me on the Kyzart pass...

I did not write about this to the White House. To conclude my letter I asked the president a simple question. I asked what he thinks about my Bayymbet writing in Russian and English to his contemporary Samantha Smith? To that same small American girl who wrote to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary Yu.V. Andropov in the summer of this year, and who visited our country and found out for herself whether Soviet people want war.

Volga German Protests Incident

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Ya. Gol'tsvart, link member at the "Kenaral'skiy" sovkhos, Turgay Oblast: "Stop the Anti-Soviet Hysteria!"]

[Text] KazTAG--The shameless sensationalism and hysterical yells from Washington in connection with the loss of a South Korean aircraft can deceive no right-thinking person. How can a modern airliner wander hundreds of kilometers from

its regular route without the willingness of its crew or the bosses that sent it? And, moreover, it just flew on, refusing to respond to the request to land.

No one in our sovkhos has any doubts: it was the latest brazen provocation by warmongers, the enemies of the relaxation of international tension. And the fact that the campaign of slander against the USSR was led by the U.S. president himself imparts a particularly dangerous character to it. In essence it is a continuation of the U.S. administration's foreign policy course of frustrating the peace-loving proposals of the CPSU and Soviet government and aimed at further whipping up the arms race.

We warmly support the statement by the Soviet government and decisively protest the fabrications of imperialist propaganda and the attempts by Reagan and his aides to frustrate the process of regulating international problems, toward which progressive mankind is striving. Soviet people are loyal to the end in the cause of peace but they will never in any circumstances waive the interests of the security of their own socialist motherland. Those who violate the sacred borders of the USSR will always receive a worthy rebuff.

My family, an integral link in the harvesting, takes pride in the fact that it stands at a decisive sector of production. For grain serves to strengthen both the country's economy and its defensive might. Our link is numbered among the leaders in socialist competition in Kiyminskiy rayon. With three combines we harvest 120-130 hectares of cereals each shift, without losses. We have already cut about 2,000 tons of grain.

Kazakh Sovkhoz Foreman

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by T. Abil'peisov, brigade leader at the "Lavrovskiy" sovkhos, Kokchetav Oblast, Hero of Socialist Labor: "Whence Blows the Wind of Slander"]

[Text] KazTAG--The latest anti-Soviet campaign in the West has evoked indignation and a decisive protest from us grain growers. This time it is connected with the deliberate violation of USSR air space by a South Korean aircraft.

This incident, like the provocative acts against Soviet establishments which have occurred in the United States, was obviously planned. There is no need to be a specialist to understand that an aircraft like a Boeing-747 equipped with modern navigational instruments cannot by chance wander hundreds of kilometers from its route.

The imperialists hypocritically keep talking about humanism. But does not the United States support reactionary regimes on its own continent? Does not the United States engage in gross interference in the affairs of the Arab states, encouraging the aggressor? We recall how the "champions of humanism" committed their outrages in Vietnam.

It is easy to understand why the wind of slander is blowing. Toying with the fate of hundreds of people, in this instance, and indeed in others also, the

malefactors from the camp of the imperialists are whipping up a war psychosis and sowing discord between the peoples of different countries. Juggling with the facts the U.S. administration is trying to besmirch our country and undermine the natural sympathies of the public for its peace-loving policy.

The Soviet people will not permit violations of the sovereignty of their state. The militaristically inclined bosses of the United States can abandon any hopes of this. The entire collective of our tractor-and-field-crop brigade is saying this, unanimously supporting the Soviet government's statement.

Kazakhs Protest Airliner Incident

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 p 3

[KazTAG report: "Soviet People Protest"]

[Text] Raised across the ocean and fanned in the West, the anti-Soviet hysteria whose pretext was the intrusion of a South Korean aircraft into USSR air space, is provoking the profound indignation of Soviet people. In letters, telegrams and interviews, workers and kolkhoz farmers, physicians and teachers, veterans and young people are angrily condemning this preplanned provocation and the attempt by the U.S. administration to heat up the international situation even more.

From Washington the accusations are being made against us in the case of the loss of a South Korean passenger aircraft. Their falseness and ill intention have been convincingly unmasked in a Soviet government statement, and the attempts to slander the USSR exposed.

Aggressive circles in the United States chose a civilian aircraft with passengers for a large-scale political provocation. R. Reagan's assertions about hostile actions by the Soviet Union therefore have a cynical ring. The death of completely innocent people is yet another stain on the conscience of the U.S. administration. Mankind remembers the evil deeds of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam, Chile, and now their outrages in El Salvador and Lebanon.

The Soviet borders are a secure castle. Any provocations against our motherland will fail. We, the workers, will do everything necessary to further strengthen the country's might. The enterprise where I work is successfully fulfilling the plan. Some 80 workers are producing output with their personal mark. Labor discipline has been strengthened and labor productivity has been significantly improved.

We see shock labor as our duty to the motherland--a bastion of peace throughout the world.

(signed) N. Baytemirov, shock worker of communist labor, press operator at the No 1 Alma-Ata vehicle repair production association.

* * * * *

The latest bandit sally by the CIA on the far eastern borders of our motherland during the night of 1 September reminded me of the rapacious bared fangs of a jackal. This crafty beast also hunts by night.

No, there were no technical errors, as R. Reagan and his shameless command assert; they forced the violating aircraft to intrude deep into our country. It is clear to all that the airborne intelligence operation of the "hawks" is part of the policy of provocation that is attempting to keep the world in a state of constant tension and fear of the threat of a nuclear missile war.

Our government's peace initiatives, clearly set forth in the response given by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to questions from PRAVDA, have expressed well the thoughts and hopes of us, the Soviet people. We do not intend to rattle sabres and even less send aircraft to foreign shores and violate the borders of other sovereign states. But no one has been given the right to fly over our territory without agreement. No one has been permitted to violate the Law on the USSR State Borders.

(signed) T. Kulakhmetov, deputy of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, senior shepherd at the "Karatal'skiy" sovkhos, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast.

9642

CSO: 1830/20

REGIONAL

CONFERENCE ON IMPROVING SOCIOLOGICAL TRAINING, RESEARCH HELD IN KIEV

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Oct 83 p 3

/Article by RATAU /Radio and Telegraph Agency of the Ukraine/: "Improving the Work of Social Scientists in Universities"

/Text/ A conference-seminar was held in Kiev, attended by the heads of social sciences departments of the republic's higher educational institutions /VUZs/. Party committee secretaries and rectors of Kiev VUZs, chairmen of rector councils, heads of obkom science departments and educational institutions, and secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms also took part in conference work.

At the plenary session, the report on work done by the republic VUZs' social science departments in implementing the decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee plenum was submitted by the Politburo candidate member, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Secretary A. S. Kapto.

Politburo member, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Secretary I. A. Mozgovoy submitted a report on "Implementation of the USSR Food Program--the Most Important Objective of the National Economy."

A report on "The Role of Scientific-Technical Progress in Carrying Out the Party's Economic Policy," submitted by the Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, S. I. Gurenko, was also heard, as well as the addresses by Deputy Minister of UkSSR Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, G. G. Yefimenko, UkSSR Education Minister M. V. Fomenko, UkSSR Health Minister A. Ye. Romanenko and UkSSR First Deputy Culture Minister S. V. Koltunyuk. A lecture on the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state at the current stage was delivered by the CPSU Central Committee propaganda sector lecturer Yu. F. Smirnov.

At the sectional conference-seminar meetings reports were presented by UkSSR Academy of Sciences vice president, UkSSR Academy of Sciences academician I. I. Lukinov, director of the Party History Institute at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee--a branch of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPSU subdivision at the Central Committee--UkSSR Academy of Sciences member-correspondent V. I. Yurchuk, and other social scientists.

At the plenary and sectional meetings practical measures were considered regarding the quality improvement in teaching social sciences, the increase in the scientific research of VUZ social scientists, enhancing the educational direction of the scientific process, strengthening the composition of cadres and the scientific-material base of social science departments, in the light of June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum requirements. Appropriate recommendations were approved.

The conference-seminar participants expressed unanimous approval of the Communist Party and the Soviet state Leninist domestic and foreign policy, and the many-sided and rewarding policies of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. CPSU Central Committee sector chief N. A. Slamikhin and the Ukrainian chief of the science and educational department of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee F. M. Rudich have also taken part in the conference work.

9932

CSO: 1800/170

REGIONAL

LVOV OBKOM CHIEF ON 'COUNTERPROPAGANDA SYSTEM'

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 20 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by V. Dobryk, first secretary of the Lvov Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "Words Should Be Sincere"]

[Excerpts] Meriting approval is the practice followed by the Lvov City Party Committee, which has enlisted secretaries and department chiefs of the party city committee and rayon committees in conducting classes in the political education system at this city's industrial enterprises. Of course not only here do people understand that a leading role in ideological-political conditioning should be played by teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory. Oblast party organizations have done a great deal of work to improve the entire structure of political education and to strengthen instructional facilities. Today almost 90 percent of persons enrolled in theory seminars and at political schools are Communists. Analysis of the status of mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory during the most recent period revealed a trend among Lvov Oblast Communists to study revolutionary theory on their own, on the basis of individual schedules. The total number of CPSU members engaged in this form of study has increased to 9,600, while together with propagandists, persons enrolled at party-government schools, ideological activist schools and theory seminars, the total comprises more than 40 percent of the oblast party organization. Methodology seminars and schools teaching the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, scientific communism, and young Communist schools have become effective forms of instruction. Today persons enrolled in the party education system include 40,000 agitators and lecturers, 15,000 political briefers, and more than 1,000 speakers. All propagandists in the party education system are members of the CPSU and possess a higher education. Communists comprise more than 74 percent of economics propagandists, and 92 percent of Komsomol propagandists.

But I. S. Holodnenko, secretary of the Drogobych city party committee, stated quite correctly in his address at the party oblast committee plenum: "The proceedings of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum impel us to approach a number of matters pertaining to ideological work in a new manner. In Drogobych, for example, we are endeavoring to encompass with ideological work

all aspects of societal affairs and all social groups, in order to reach every individual. Here we take into consideration the fact that a large segment of the population consists of retired persons, housewives, and persons who commute to work in the city from nearby villages. Therefore particular attention is devoted to their families, in which a person's qualities, awareness, and sociopsychological orientation are primarily formed. Such individual indoctrination work in families fosters in particular the development of an atheistic ideology in our citizens. Nevertheless, as I. S. Holodnenko acknowledged, certain political briefers and agitators who are assigned to work with families lack the requisite experience, ability, qualifications, some ideological activists have not yet fully studied the situation and sometimes fail to note new phenomena and tendencies, and sometimes avoid visiting families, especially those in which there are religious believers. And the people from Drohobych feel that it would be beneficial (and not only for them) to have more assistance to oral agitation and propaganda activists from oblast ideological organizations and scientists, including faculty at the Lvov State University imeni Ivan Franko and the UkSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Social Sciences. We must agree, for they can help both with advice, methods formulations, recommendations, and increased personal participation by scientists in the conduct of ideological work among the urban and rural toilers of Lvov Oblast. This is why the oblast party committee demanded of scientists, and particularly of the party committees at the state university, polytechnic and zooveterinary institutes, the Institute of Fossil Fuel Geology and Geochemistry, and the department of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics that they refrain from the practice whereby, during the holding of science days, scientist's rostrum, and patron visits, qualified lecturers are replaced by graduate students or laboratory assistants.

It was pointed out at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the party sees negative phenomena among youth -- late social development and political naiveness, a tendency of a certain number of young people to live off their family, and a disinclination to work where society presently requires. And it is precisely ideological work with families which has shown that certain families place primary emphasis not on their children's upbringing but on acquiring various material things for them. Our mass media are presently focusing considerable attention on this trend. Correctly evaluating the job being done in the area of forming ideological cadres in this oblast, we must frankly state that we have a great deal of unutilized reserve potential and capabilities, deficiencies and errors of omission. Some ideological cadres still work without inspiration, and naturally one can hardly expect of them a freshness of thought and word or the ability to give accurate and clear answers to practical questions in a well-reasoned and knowledgeable manner. Some of them have only a superficial knowledge of the political situation in workforces and do not always work persistently to achieve end results. The oblast party committee has drawn the attention of a number of party organizations to the fact that they are not fully utilizing the advantages of such an acknowledged form of political information briefing of the masses as unified political days. Some places they have been transformed, in place of a frank, business-like discussion, into a run-of-the-mill lecture or a garden-variety production "pep talk." It is a good thing that the party committees have analyzed their shortcomings and are correcting deficiencies.

Under the conditions of the global ideological struggle and the unprecedented massive attack launched by the forces of world imperialism against Marxist-Leninist ideology, against our social system, the party has set the task of developing offensive counterpropaganda activity. "The struggle is going on for the minds and hearts of the billions of people on this planet," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. "And the future of mankind greatly depends on the outcome of this ideological struggle."

A certain system of counterpropaganda has been created in our oblast. The commissions for coordinating counterpropaganda work, existing within the party committees, are the main organizing link in the system. These commissions are functioning efficiently under the Drogobych and Sambor city committees, and under the Peremyshlyanskiy Rayon committee. The commissions pay much attention to update briefing of propagandists and lecturers, to organizing and undertaking mass measures.

The issues of strengthening discipline, rule of law, and of guarding law and order have also joined the ranks of the most vital problems. In the struggle against various antisocial phenomena, increasingly vigorous use is now being made of the great possibilities possessed by workforces. We are concentrating the efforts of all party organizations in the oblast on unity between organizational-party, political-indoctrination, and economic work in all areas in order to attain high results and to compensate for what was not done in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. An analysis shows that these tasks will be accomplished more successfully, with more efficient use being made of intensive management methods. The oblast's workforces have been meeting product sales targets for 2 years running, and met the 1982 target for labor productivity. Fulfilling the plans for the construction of social, cultural, and service facilities has become a good tradition. The agricultural workers have been working selflessly, too. They met ahead of schedule this year's 6-month targets for the sale of livestock and poultry products to the state. Thus there is every reason to state that further accomplishments will follow. They will be attained by people whose ideology is based on faithfulness to Lenin's legacy, on willingness to implement all decisions adopted by our party.

3024

CSO: 1811/10

REGIONAL

PROBLEMS OF INSTITUTING COLLECTIVE CONTRACT ON FARMS DISCUSSED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by RATAU (Radio and Telegraph Agency of the Ukraine): "Wide Application of Collective Contract in the Village"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the 26th party congress decisions and the May 1982 and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, steps have been taken in the republic to introduce collective production contracts in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Additional measures to widen the scale of this progressive form of organization and remuneration were discussed at the seminar-conference held on 22 October at the headquarters of All-Union Scientific Research Institute for machine and equipment testing in livestock breeding and fodder production. The participants included the management and responsible coworkers of ministries and departments of the republic's agroindustrial complex, workers of party and soviet organs and trade union organizations, rectors of agricultural VUZs, and scientists.

Professor N. I. Nizhniy, head of a department of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Agricultural Organization imeni A. G. Shlikhter, indicated a number of theoretical reasons for the need to make a wider application of the progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration. Work done by the agricultural bodies in introducing collective contracts was described to the participants by UkSSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture I. M. Russol.

It has also been brought out at the seminar that the opportunities for collective contract are not yet fully utilized. It is being introduced slowly in particular on the farms of Ivano-Frankovsk, Sumy, Kirovograd and some other oblasts. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes the principle of voluntariness in forming subunits is not observed, contract obligations are not fulfilled, arbitrary approach in determining piecework rates is tolerated, and there is no effective accounting within the brigades.

Politburo member, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Secretary I. A. Mozgovoy delivered an address to the seminar-conference. He noted that collective contract required more thoughtful planning and economic analysis by the leadership of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agricultural bodies, as well as raising the general level of management and production organization, and strict observation of technological discipline. Its introduction should concern not only the economists but also the agronomists, livestock experts and engineer-mechanics.

As a rule, progressive undertakings spread and are effective where they get an active support from party organs. The objective is to assure that in 1984 every oblast has a number of agricultural units fully converted to the progressive form of labor organization and remuneration.

Scientific institutions and VUZs have a great deal to accomplish in this area. First of all, the new method should be widely used on experimental farms. The student training programs should be supplemented accordingly so that they can perfectly master the innovation and then know how to apply it in practice.

9932

CSO: 1800/169

REGIONAL

VARIOUS LEGAL PENALTIES FOR BREACH OF LABOR DISCIPLINE EXPLAINED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 Nov 83 p 2

[V. Shokun, first deputy chairman, State Committee for Labor UkSSR, replies to letters from readers: "The Demands of Life": "On Additional Legal Measures for Strengthening Labor Discipline"]

[Text] The growing scale of production, complications in economic ties, and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress increase the importance of every hour, every minute of working time. And this is why strengthening labor discipline ranks equally with such important tasks of our time as increasing productivity of labor and its effectiveness, and improving the quality of production.

The chief method for strengthening labor discipline is to educate the workers in the spirit of understanding their civic duty to consciously and conscientiously work for the good of the Motherland. Educational work must be combined with measures of social, administrative and disciplinary influence.

The law on labor collectives, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU, "On Intensifying Work on Strengthening Socialist Labor Discipline", as well as the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU, "On Additional Measures for Strengthening Labor Discipline", along with the creation of economic and organizational conditions for uninterrupted, highly-productive work, envisage a number of additional measures for strengthening discipline in production. The appropriate changes have been entered to the Fundamentals of Labor Legislation, and the appropriate explanations have been approved jointly by the Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor], USSR and the AUCCTU.

It should be stressed that the additional legal measures for intensifying the struggle with violators of labor discipline and those who indulge in it were suggested by the workers themselves and express their will.

Serious measures are taken with persons who absent themselves from work without a valid excuse. Their regular leave is reduced by the number of days of absence.- It is mandatory to take these measures in all instances. The reduction of leave is made official by an order (instruction) from the

administration. Not only the basic annual leave may be reduced, but all kinds of additional leaves: for continuous term of service at the same enterprise, for a work day with irregular hours, for working under dangerous conditions, and others.

The leave is reduced for the same work year in which the absences took place; however, the length of the leave must be no less than 12 working days by the calendar. For clarification it was stipulated that these 12 working days do not include the three-day leave granted to women who have children up to 12 years of age, nor the additional leave granted for carrying out state and social obligations.

In accordance with Article 9 of the Law on Labor Collectives, the administration, upon intercession of the labor collective, has the right to make the decision either to partially reduce the leave or to completely restore it, if the worker who had been absent from work subsequently was working in a conscientious manner.

When a worker who has been absent from work is dismissed, compensation for his unused leave is reduced by the number of days of absence, but he is to be paid for no fewer than 12 working days if he has worked the entire year.

The most serious breach is showing up for work in a drunken condition, or consumption of alcoholic beverages on the job. When a worker or employee shows up for work in a drunken condition, the administration has the right to independently decide to cancel the worker's contract.

For workers or employees who are absent from work for more than three hours in a working day (continuous or total) without valid reasons, the very same measures may now be taken as those established for an entire day's absence.

Workers and employees who were dismissed for systematic breach of labor discipline, for absence without valid reasons or for showing up at work in a drunken condition will receive only half of the bonus authorized for a new position, for a period of six months.

This measure applies to workers, engineering and technical personnel and employees of the enterprises, organizations, and institutions of all sectors of the national economy and to all types of bonuses stipulated by the wage system, the source of the payment notwithstanding (wage fund, incentive fund or bonus fund for creating and introducing new technology and others). This rule does not extend to one-time incentive payments and awards, nor to bonuses paid over a period greater than six months.

The reduction in bonus payments for a six-month period is also made when a worker is voluntarily transferred during this period without valid reasons. If during the first three months the worker works conscientiously, the administration with the consent of the trade union committee, taking into consideration the opinion of the working collective, may decide to pay the full bonus from then on.

The question of utilizing the previously established disciplinary penalty, "transferring the violator of discipline to lower-paying work for a period of up to three months or dislocation to a lower position for the same period," has been decided anew. This disciplinary penalty was previously used in consideration with the specialty (profession) of the worker. Now, however, such a transfer may be made without regard to specialty and profession, but only for systematic violation of labor discipline, for absence without a valid excuse or for showing up at work in a drunken condition.

At the same time it should be noted that previously, workers and employees who had no fewer than two penalties and who committed another violation were considered systematic violators of labor discipline. But now this category also applies to those who, having incurred a labor or social penalty for violating labor discipline (and not removed according to established procedure), violate discipline again within a year of receiving the penalty.

Temporary transfer to other, lower-paying work (or dislocation to another, lower position) is mandatory for the worker. Refusing such a transfer without a valid reason is a violation of labor discipline. Time spent in such work voluntarily during a probationary period pending possible dismissal is not counted, and dismissal during this period is not as a rule permitted. However in cases when this is brought about by production interests, the administration can upon agreement with the worker abrogate the labor contract prior to the expiration of the term of the temporary transfer as well. Dismissal in this case is carried out in accordance with Article 38 of the UkSSR KZOT [Labor Code], that is, by one's own request and not by agreement of both parties.

Changes have been introduced to the existing system of dismissing workers and employees by their own request, without valid reason. A labor contract concluded for an indefinite period may be cancelled, after notifying the administration of this in writing two months prior, and not one month as it had been previously. An uninterrupted term of service may be maintained under the condition that the break in work after the dismissal does not exceed three weeks and not a month as it had been previously.

In case of discharge for valid reasons (moving to a different locality in the system of organized employment; transfer of husband or wife to other work in another locality; illness; caring for members of family who are ill; selection for duties by competitive examination; enrollment in higher or secondary special educational institutions or graduate school; receiving a permanent appointment; and others), workers and employees must notify the administration in writing one month in advance. Their continuous term of service will not be interrupted for one month after dismissal.

Material responsibility has been increased for damages found to be the fault of a worker at an enterprise, institution or organization, while carrying out his work assignment; this includes producing defective products. Previously this responsibility was limited according to the general rule of one-third of the worker's wage rate (salary), but now it is one-third of his average monthly pay.

Also changed is the system for compensating for damages. If the size of the amount to be exacted does not exceed one-third the worker's average monthly pay, the reimbursement is carried out by order (instruction) of the administration of the enterprise, institution or organization regardless of the workers consent.

The administration's instruction must be published no later than two weeks from the day the damage for which the worker is responsible is discovered, and must be submitted for execution during the period not less than seven days from the day on which the worker was informed of it. If the worker does not agree, the labor dispute is examined in accordance with established procedure upon his request.

A procedure has been established whereby leave which is granted to workers or employees without reducing their wages, when necessary and upon agreement of the parties, may be worked off by them in the following period, depending upon production conditions and capabilities.

Short-term leave must be granted by an official order (instruction) from the administration with a mandatory indication of the length of the leave and the reasons which made it necessary. The period, the length of which may be worked off, is specified in the order. The working-off may be done at any job, but only during non-working hours (prior to or after the shift, or on days off), in the three-month period after the end of the leave, without reduction of wages. Payment for working off the leave is derived in all cases in a single amount.

The administration is required to ensure strict accounting for granting of leave without reduction of wages and for the period of working it off.

Managers of enterprises, organizations and institutions who now fail to take measures to strengthen order and discipline, to reduce worker turnover, or to organize an honest accounting for lost work time, are subject to loss of bonuses for the basic results of work and for the results of socialist competition, and are also subject to disciplinary action or other accountability established by law.

There is also new legislation which provides that workers and employees who work conscientiously and who do not commit breaches of labor discipline are offered a second or third day of additional leave in accordance with their term of continuous service, not every two years but for every year of work. Enjoying this right are those workers who have annual leave covering 15 working days, and their wages are paid in accordance with the conditions established for workers in the production sectors of the national economy. The 15 days do not include the additional three-day leave granted to women who have two or more children up to 12 years of age, nor does it include the additional leave granted as an incentive for carrying out state or social obligations.

The question of whether a worker or employee has been working conscientiously during a given year is decided by the administration, taking into consideration the opinion of the collective of the subunit (work team). At the same time, consideration is given to observing the standards of output (service), the degree to which work time is utilized, combination of professions and duties, quality of work and other indicators.

Changes have been introduced to the regulation on the medal "Veteran of Labor", in accordance with which this medal will be awarded to workers, kolkhoz members and employees as a mark of recognition for their labor services upon completing the number of years service necessary for award of a pension for length of service or for old age. According to the regulation previously in effect the medal "Veteran of Labor" was awarded only when a worker had achieved pension age and departed for his well-deserved rest.

Only precise and consistent execution of the regulations of the party and the government on strengthening labor discipline, of the requirements of the Law on Labor Collectives will ensure increasing productivity of labor, further growth in the welfare of the workers and strengthening the economic might of our Motherland.

9006
CSO: 1800/190

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN MONASTERY, SYMBOL OF STRUGGLE AGAINST UNLATES, RESTORED

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 19 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by M. Derev'yanko, Bogorodchanskiy Rayon, Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast:
"Testimony of the Manyava Historical Site"]

[Text] More than 100 years ago progressive Galician writer and sociopolitical figure Anton Mohyl'nyts'kyy, who had a great deal of affection for historical and cultural landmarks, dedicated an epic poem to the Manyava Monastery, which was little known at that time, thus attracting to it the attention of the people of the Western Ukraine.

Visiting the site, in the picturesque Carpathians, near the ancient village of Manyava, in a charming little valley ringed by pine-forested mountains, on the banks of the Skitets River A. Mohyl'nyts'kyy came upon the ruins of a medieval Russian Orthodox monastery. The legends and tales he heard from the local people formed the basis of his poem. "The great fame of the monastery was carried far and wide," the poet wrote about the historic past of this building, which had since been reduced to ruins. Was he correct in his description?

Yes, it was based on a solid foundation. His reflections were confirmed by eminent figures in culture -- writers I. Franko, N. Kobryns'ka, Ya. Holovats'kyy, and O. Makovey, artist I. Trush, historian Yu. Tselevych, and others. They visited the site, looked over the ruins, and recommended the preservation and restoration of this historical monument. Their appeals were in vain, however. Austrian and Polish officials and those in power were indifferent toward the idea.

But restoration of the historic ruins finally came to pass. It became possible thanks to concern by the Soviet Government, which devotes considerable attention to protecting and preserving historical and cultural monuments. In 1970 the Lvov Interoblast Scientific-Restoration Production Workshop, following a preliminary study, proceeded with restoration of the monastery.

Painstaking, hard work, in which this republic's scientists and artists gave a great deal of help, is now behind us. Toward the end of 1980 the former Orthodox monastery had been returned to its original appearance; the Manyava Monastery historical-architectural museum has been established at the site.

Why was so much attention paid to restoration of this old building?

The Manyava Monastery was founded in 1611, and it immediately became a unique strongpoint in the struggle by the Ukrainian people against foreign enslavement and against the onslaught of Catholicism and the Union.

We have no intention of idealizing the Orthodox Church. Just as Catholicism, it also served to strengthen the exploiter societal system. Under the conditions prevailing at the time, however, when a change from one religion to another was equivalent to loss of national affiliation, to separation from one's own people, actions in opposition to foreign oppressors, just as other manifestations of societal thought, took place under religious slogans. V. I. Lenin stressed that manifestation of political protest in religious guise is a phenomenon characteristic of all peoples at a certain stage in their development.

Yov Knyahynyts'kyi, comrade in arms of famed polemicist-writer and philosopher Ivan Vyshens'kyi, founded the Manyava Monastery. He transformed the monastery into a stronghold of Orthodoxy on the Western Ukrainian lands and a fortress of ideas about freedom. It was specifically anti-Catholic activities which aroused the general sympathies of the people throughout Galicia and adjacent lands toward the monastery.

It is characteristic that the Manyava Monastery also received support and aid from the brother Russian people, with Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy, hetman of the Zaporozhye Cossack Army, playing the role of intermediary.

Historical science has shown that, due to the struggle by the masses as well as Orthodox orders of monks and the monasteries, led by the Manyava Monastery, the Catholics and Uniates were long unable to establish the Union on the Western Ukrainian lands. It was not until 1700 that the Union was established, by force, in the Carpathians. Even after this, however, the monastery defended Orthodoxy right up to closing down of the monastery by the Austrian authorities in September 1785.

The monastery was closed up, its buildings began to deteriorate, and its works of art were gradually lost. This ancient monastery has been reborn in our day, with establishment of the historical-architectural museum. Thousands of visitors come from various parts of our homeland. In two and a half years the museum has received more than 200,000 visitors.

Demonstrating the role played by the Manyava Monastery in the struggle against the oppression of Catholicism and Uniatism on the Ukrainian lands, the museum exhibits at the same time broadly and persuasively depict another aspect of the monastery's activities -- the fact that it was a large feudatory, a land magnate, which savagely exploited "its own" Orthodox peasants and held them in subjugation to the local landowners. I. R. Skrypnyk, a senior scientist at the museum and an expert on the monastery's history, presents a vivid account of this to museum visitors.

The architectural-historical museum at Manyava has indeed become a center in the struggle to overcome religious carryovers, uniting these activities with publicity of the art and artisanship of the people. In addition to past centuries, the museum also exhibits works of Soviet artists, which portray the grandiose socialist reforms in the Carpathians during the years of Soviet rule and show how a new, highly-artistic art is being created by the intellect and labor of people who are free of exploitation and religious superstitions.

3024

CSO: 1811/12

REGIONAL

MOSCOW WRITERS' ORGANIZATION HOLDS ELECTION MEETING

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Nov 83 p 6

["Own correspondent" report: "The Posture of a Fighter and a Citizen. Accountability and Election Meeting of Writer-Communists of the Capital"]

[Text] The writer and the times, ideological conviction and a high sense of civic duty, passionate partymindedness and artistic veracity--these were all subjects of discussion by the communists of the Moscow writers' organization at the accountability and election meeting held on 28 October.

In the accountability report, party committee secretary V. Kochetkov noted: "to maintain peace on earth, rebuff the imperialist ambitions of U.S. imperialism and remove the threat of destruction of all living things: there is now no task more important or crucial. This is stated in the Peace Program confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress and in the most important party documents of recent years... The chief word from Soviet literature is one of faith in mankind and his bright future, one of courage. The main posture of the Soviet writer is that of the fighter. [no closing quotes--ed] Over the past 3 years almost 2,000 new books of verse, novels, tales, stories, essays and other works have been created by Moscow men of letters. In the best of these, it was noted in the report, "it is not random, fragmented facts drawn from reality, not the 'strangeness' of life, but everything that comprises its essential quiddity and its main inspiration that are regarded as of paramount importance."

The range of creative interests among the members of one of the most significant and largest of the writers' organizations is broad and diverse. This can be judged from the thematic diversity of the works that have been created; they include glorification of the people's feat in the Great Patriotic War, the struggle for peace, international subjects, life in today's city and countryside with its social and moral problems, the history of the motherland, and journalists' pieces dealing with the most burning issues.

The publication of books by the wordsmiths of Moscow jointly with writers in the capitals of other countries has become a fine tradition. They include "Rukopazhatiye" [Handshake], "Moskva-Berlin" [Moscow-Berlin] and "Moskva-Gavana" [Moscow-Havana]. The books "Moskva-Khelsinki" [Moscow-Helsinki] and "Vrata v budushcheye" [Gateways to the Future], jointly with writers in Delhi, and a second Soviet-Hungarian anthology are now in preparation. Creative

cooperation between Moscow's writers' organization and the labor collectives of the capital is being strengthened. In particular, it was noted in the report that the Days of Literature, for example in the Frunze and Pervomaysk regions and at the plant imeni Likachev, have recommended themselves well. But this form of intercourse between writers and workers does not abolish individual links between writers and particular plants or particular production collectives. Relying on individual cooperation and unhurried research on moral and ethical or production problems and making the writer not a guest, even a wished-for guest, but his own person within a collective should become the main factor in the development of cooperation.

At the same time, the accountability report drew attention to the fact that along with the successes the inadequacies of work should be seen. Readers expect books about the hero of our times--the creator and active champion of the ideals of communism, and about Moscow, profound and serious books that would not put Moscow's problems into the grinder and drive them into narrow, departmental frameworks, but that would be presented on a broad, truly "capital" level. Much needs to be done in educating the new literary generation; the veterans and masters of the writing workshop must have their say here. There are also many untapped reserves in creative links with the capital's enterprises and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Moscow Oblast.

The discussion that developed on the report covered the role of the writer in the modern world, the anxiety about the future of mankind and the need to create a bright artistic panorama of the age. V. Azernikov spoke about the creativity of Moscow's dramatists and the results of the all-union "The Hero and the Times" competition and he also analyzed the state of affairs in the genre of political plays. Authors working in this genre need support and help from the leadership of the Writers' Union and the party organization. M. Shkerin focused attention on the fact that in today's world the ideological struggle is becoming exacerbated and that it is essential to respond sharply to any manifestations of bourgeois ideology. S. Yesin devoted his statement to questions of establishing young talents and enabling them to break into literature. Unfortunately, they by no means always find solicitous and attentive mentors and interested publishers. V. Kostrov stated that the main thing is a course toward consolidating the efforts of the Moscow writers' organization. Here, criticism should play its role, but unfortunately this sometimes divides the wordsmiths rather than uniting them and guiding their creative aspirations. I. Tokmakova stressed the international role of contemporary Soviet children's literature; with its humanistic content it opposes attempts by a number of writers and publishers in the West to cultivate in their works for the rising generation cruelty and pornography. N. Aroseva presented results from the activities of Moscow's translators, drawing particular attention to the need to improve their working conditions and training for translators. Speaking about measures in the critics' section, V. Gusev noted that their influence on the work of the criticism sections of the periodical press could be more substantial, and that of late our literary discussion has been conducted in a sluggish and uninteresting manner. He proposed a discussion under the heading "The truth of life and artistic truth." A. Sharipov cited examples of wretched and artistically weak publications. Publishing practice needs strict control since individual

editors are guided not by businesslike motives but rather by considerations of "the old school tie." P. Zheleznov recalled the writer's duty to the Komsomol and he read verse dedicated to the Lenin Komsomol. Z. Fazin shared his experience in studies of reader needs: he has visited a number of libraries and talked with librarians and readers. A. Borshchagovskiy talked about improvements in the work of the party committee, in particular the fact that some important matters should be discussed not at meetings of the party committee but at general meetings of communists. V. Sokolov said that more attention should be given to the spiritual and moral climate in the writers' organization, and also to questions of methodology in literary criticism and asserting the traditions of the revolutionary democrats. V. Krasil'shchikov noted the activities of past meetings of the communists of the Moscow writers' organization in discussing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) plenums. Speaking about publishing practice, he criticized the commercial approach, which sometimes hampers the resolution of ideological tasks. F. Kuznetsov supported the thought of V. Kostrov about consolidating all efforts to fulfill the complex and diverse tasks facing Moscow's writers. He called for words and deeds to be as one. The main way of influencing the creative process and the spiritual climate in the collective is the method of daily, thoughtful educational work whose foundation should be principledness and objectivity in making assessments. F. Kozyrev-Dal', first secretary of the Krasnopresnenskiy party raykom, talked about the achievements and plans for the further development of Krasnopresnenskiy rayon and he called on Moscow's writers to develop creative cooperation with the labor collectives and exert greater influence on the communist education of the workers.

Chief of the CPSU Moscow City Committee Culture Department I. Glinskiy and CPSU Moscow City Committee Writers' Organization party organizer N. Samvelyan also participated in the work of the meeting.

V. Andreyev was elected party committee secretary of the Moscow Writers' Organization.

9642
CSO: 1800/155

REGIONAL

NEW CHAIRMAN OF KAZAKH STATE CINEMATOGRAPHY COMMITTEE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 December 1983 page 1 carries an ukase by the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium naming K. B. Saudabayev as chairman of the Kazakh State Cinematography Committee.

NEW KAZAKH RADIO, TV CHAIRMAN NAMED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 December 1983 page 1 carries a 40-word ukase by the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet presidium naming K. S. Smailov as chairman of the Kazakh State Committee on Radio and TV.

CALL TO HEED INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF BETTERING UZBEK RURAL LIFE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 10, Oct 83 carries a 200-word review by S. P. Tursunmukhamedov and G. I. Zheltova of a book by A. Khazratkulov entitled "The Growth of Material Well-Being of Uzbekistan's Kolkhoz Farmers" (Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1982, 127 pp.) The reviewers give a simple outline of the book's major divisions and a single flaw: "...the author ought to have concentrated more attention on the international significance of the attempt to raise the material well-being of Uzbekistan's rural population, and the potential thereof to serve as proof of the immeasurable advantages of the socialist way of life."

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NEW KAZAKH WRITERS UNION FIRST SECRETARY CHOSEN--The Kazakh Writers Union held a plenum 19 December in Alma-Ata to examine organizational questions. The plenum released Dzh. Muldagaliyev from his duties as first secretary of the Kazakh Writers Union at his request due to health problems. He was thanked for his conscientious service. The plenum chose O. O. Suleymenov as first secretary. Kazakh CP CC second secretary O. S. Miroshkhin, Kazakh CP CC secretary K. K. Kazybayev, Alma-Ata Oblast first secretary K. M. Aukhadiyev, and Kazakh CP CC Cultural Department director M. Zh. Chayzhunusov took part in the plenum. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 2]

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